

THE GRENADA SENTINEL.

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Archives of History

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Vote for Hubert D. Stephens for United States Senator. He is the Farmer's friend, laborer's advocate and the people's ally. He is the same horse sense man at Washington City that he is at home. Common sense, honesty and true religion is his guide in every act. His 10 years' of service in the lower house of Congress especially qualify him for the duties of Senator at this time.

TWO KILLED BY FALLING DERRICK AT GAYOSO PLANT

As Work of Erection Thought to be About Complete, The Iron Machine 115 Feet High, Topped Over. The Two Men Near The Top Killed Instantly. One Negro Not Seriously Injured. Scores of By-Standers See Shocking Affair. White Man's Remains Shipped to Memphis.

A shocking accident occurred at the Gayosa Lumber Co. plant just west of the corporate limits of Grenada, at about 5:40 o'clock on the afternoon of July 28th, when a derrick being erected from some unaccountable cause toppled over while three men, one white man and two negroes, were on it. The white man one of the negroes were instantly killed the other negro escaped without serious injury while at first grave fears were had about him. The white man was registered at the Wooten boarding house as W. E. Christensen, 15 Iowa Street, Memphis. He had only begun work the Monday before, having come to Grenada from Memphis where it is stated that he has a widowed mother. He was about 35 years of age. The negro killed lived in Grenada and his name was Richard Tubert. The negro who escaped with only a slight hurt was Jim Kirkwood, also a resident of Grenada.

Medical aid was summoned by the time the derrick hit the ground but death was almost instantaneous for Christensen, and the Tubert negro. The derrick was being erected for the Gayosa Co. by the Memphis Steel Construction Co. It will never be known just what caused it to fall. The job of erection was about complete. The derrick stood 105 feet high on a concrete base 10 feet high, or 115 in the air. Christensen and the Tubert negro were at work near the top presumably adjusting and finally fixing the cables which held the ponderous piece of machinery erect in the air. Only a few minutes before it fell, Christensen had stood upon its peak and held his hands aloft, showing his familiarity with that sort of work. The Tubert negro was some fifteen feet below him, and the Kirkwood negro was about mid-way the derrick. When it began to topple, it gradually receded like a falling tree, but of course in a very few moments, it had gained a terrific momentum and the force and the speed with which it struck the ground can only be conjectured.

During the fall, Christensen, it is stated by the score or more of observers, came down the derrick some thirty feet and apparently attempted to jump when it was within thirty feet of the ground, but the cables twisted about the derrick evidently flung him from his course with the result that he struck the railroad track with his chin or jaw, which was practically split open, and was dead almost by the time any one could reach him. The negro was flung some ten feet from the fallen machine. He had one leg cut practically off just above the ankle and death was almost instantaneous. The Kirkwood negro was in one of the steel boxes or braces which were about every twenty feet on the derrick and there remained through the fall. His escape is marvelous.

It is stated by some that one of the cables used in tying up the derrick was slightly smaller than it should have been, hence the clamps that were intended to tie the cables, having been made for two cables of the larger size, could not be sufficiently tightened, therefore the slipping and final giving away when the supreme test came.

Christensen's remains and that of the negro were turned over to Garner Bros., undertakers, and prepared for burial. Christensen's remains were shipped to Memphis on train No. 2, Friday morning.

"Luck" seemed to be running against things on the Gayosa yards that day. That morning a kicking switch had shot a box car clear off the end of the yard switch and stood it almost half-way perpendicular in the creek. Just a little while before the horrible accident, one of the workmen had sustained a hurt just below his eye from a piece of flying steel that had been broken off because of his hammering. The Doctor was just about to be phoned for him when the derrick fell.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Met At Holcomb Last Sunday. Most Interesting Meet. Holcomb Did Herself Proud.

The Grenada County Baptist Sunday School Convention met with the Baptist congregation at Holcomb last Sunday. There was a representative number from almost every part of the county, and Holcomb did herself proud in entertaining them. Dinner was not served on the ground but better still the people took the delegates and visitors to their homes.

Rev. W. E. Farr and Mr. C. C. White had taken great interest in planning the convention in which they were ably assisted by many of the good women and others of that congregation.

Many interesting impromptu addresses were made but the outstanding feature was the address of Mr. Harry L. Strickland, of Nashville, Southern Baptist organized class-man, and Mr. Leak, of Tupelo, a busy business man.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

C. C. White, President; H. G. Talbert, Secretary, and O. L. Kimbrough, Jr., County Organizer. The following beat officers were chosen: Mrs. J. B. Perry, District 1; Mrs. E. M. Cormick, District 2; Mrs. R. B. Thomason, District 3; Mrs. Ed Perry, District 4; and Mr. L. D. Sellers, District 5. Rev. W. E. Farr was made editor of the Baptist County Paper.

JUDGE MCGOWEN NOMINATED CHANCELLOR

Declared The Nominee By District Committee. No One Opposed Judge McGowen.

The Democratic Executive Committee of this Chancery Court District met at the court house in Grenada with more than a quorum present on August 2, and dec Judge J. G. McGowen the nominee to succeed himself. The nomination coming as it does without opposition is not only a high compliment to Judge McGowen but one in which he is in every way worthy of. He has made the district not only an able but an upright judge, but one who has held the scales evenly balanced.

DR. BAILEY TO BE AWAY TWO WEEKS

Dr. C. K. Bailey desires his customers and the public generally to know that he expects to leave Monday for Asheville, N. C., and will remain away two weeks. He will be accompanied by his little daughter, Isabel.

REV. A. T. CLANTON PREACHES AT METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. A. T. Clanton, of Grady, Ark. was on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clanton of the Chapel Hill neighborhood, and having run in to Grenada to spend a day with his twin brother, Dr. R. A. Clanton, was invited by the pastor of the Methodist church to deliver the morning sermon at the Methodist church last Sunday.

There was a larger congregation than usual at this season to greet Mr. Clanton. He took his text from the incident in the Savior's life of turning water into wine and preached a most interesting and helpful sermon. Mr. Clanton was logical in what he said and his language was direct and convincing. He gave evidence of being a close student and of being seriously concerned about the Master's work.

Mr. Clanton was denied many of the advantages in youth that come to many young men, yet when at a country school he resolved to make himself an instrument of service and to do what he could to use the talents which had been given him. And well he is succeeding. He is yet young man but holds a prominent place in the Arkansas conference of the Methodist church and it gives his old friends and neighbors in Grenada County great pleasure to note his success and to know that he is worthy of what has come to him. He is growing and larger responsibilities will yet come to him.

REVIVAL MEETING AT HOLCOMB

Rev. W. E. Farr, pastor of the First Baptist church, concluded this week a revival meeting at Holcomb which resulted in 42 additions to the Baptist church and 16 to the Methodist church.

MRS. G. W. KEASLER DIED AT HOLCOMB

Mrs. G. W. Keasler passed away at her home at Holcomb last Saturday and her remains were interred Sunday. In the death of this good woman that community loses one of its excellent Christian characters, and a home is bereft of a wife and a mother. Death is always a dreaded visitor and he leaves sorrow and sadness in his wake, all of which is doubly intensified when a noble wife and mother is taken. To the sorrowing The Sentinel tenders sincere sympathy.

ROBINSON-BARWICK.

Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Robinson, of Wynne, Ark., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Leta, to Mr. H. K. Barwick, of Wynne, Ark.

Primary Regulations Bring Howl From Weekly Weekly

(EDITORIAL)

It is rare indeed that we ever see a copy of Vardaman's personal, political organ, one of the very, very few publications within the United States issued wholly in the interest of its so-called publisher. And it is still rarer that we ever see or hear of anything in its columns that is not born of hate, disappointment, politics or of ignorance or prejudice.

Just a few days ago, we chanced to see a copy of this political dope-sheet of July 6, in which appears the following article under the caption, "State Democratic Executive Committee attempts to Bar Democrats." Our reason for noticing the article at all is just to show how entirely groundless his statements are. Like the wounded serpent, he is striking at everything:

"The State Democratic Executive Committee met Saturday, July 1st, pursuant to the requirements of law. The meeting of this Committee should have been purely formal. It is invested by law with very little authority. It cannot fix the date of the primary, and cannot prescribe the qualifications of voters. The returns from the election are not made to this Committee, but to the Secretary of State. It therefore has no business to meddle in the contest."

The State Democratic Executive Committee did not attempt to fix the date of the primary and nobody who can read and construe ordinary English will say that it did. The date of the primary is fixed by statute, and doubtless this fact alone accounts for there being no howl about it. But it will be noted that the weekly Weekly states in the above, "and cannot prescribe the qualifications of voters." Nevertheless in Section 3717, Code 1906, we find the following language which is regarded by thoughtful, sensible, honest people to be a better authority than even the weekly Weekly: "No person shall be eligible to vote in the election for which such nomination is to be made, intends to support the nomination in which he participates, has been accorded with the party holding the primary within the two preceding years. AND IS NOT EXCLUDED FROM SUCH PRIMARY BY ANY REGULATION OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDING SUCH PRIMARY." Thus it will be seen that the weekly Weekly and the law differ, hence it can not be justly disputed that the State Committee had some "business to meddle in the contest." The State Committee would have shirked a duty had it not prescribed "the qualification of voters."

But the second and third paragraphs of the weekly Weekly article: "The Democratic Committees throughout the State are not for the purpose of assisting any candidate, but they should act in a judicial and ministerial capacity, with honesty and fairness."

"The State Executive Committee adopted some resolutions, some of which are useless, some commendable, and others infamous. The Committee says that no person can vote who has not paid all taxes as required by law for the two previous years. That is silly, because the Constitution and Statute Law fixes that requirement."

Notwithstanding the fact that this personal, political dope-sheet may think it is "silly" because the law of the State and the Constitution require it, the fact remains that the State Committee thought itself on safe ground when it was simply following the law. That was all.

"The Committee also says that Socialists and Republicans must not participate in the primary. That is proper; and it is natural to assume that Socialists and Republicans will not attempt to participate in the primary. This journal heartily joins with the Committee in the opinion that none except Democrats should vote in the primary. No others should wish to participate."

"Through all the rambling and tergiversations of this Committee, one purpose runs. That purpose is to put in the hands of his enemies, a weapon to use against Senator Vardaman. The exclusion of Socialists and Republicans will not affect Senator Vardaman's vote. The white Democrats of the State will give him a majority of 50,000 or 75,000, if they are permitted to vote; and they will vote. The handful of Socialists and Republican votes if all cast against him will not change the result."

But somehow it just happens that the biggest Socialist and Republican vote were polled in the 1920 election where Vardaman is the strongest. And there is a pretty well defined sentiment in Mississippi that the so-called "pie-dispensers" in Mississippi of the

present Republican administration at Washington are for Vardaman.

Has the weekly Weekly heard anything about funds from Republican sources to aid Vardaman's campaign?

Note the figures "50,000 or 75,000 majority." The public will remember that the same sort of swash-buckling was given out in 1918 when Pat Harrison was using his boots on the gable end of his trousers.

And still the weekly Weekly rants:

"The members of the State Executive Committee are without exception the bitter, implacable enemies of Vardaman. This is especially true of Bob Powell, the Chairman, and Otto Lawrence, the Secretary."

Speaking for himself, the writer desires to say that he is not an "implacable" enemy of Vardaman's. For him personally we have no unkind feeling. In his present physical affliction, he has our sympathy. We are not an enemy of his. Personally we had rather do him a kindness. We know that we would not "pass by on the other side" if we thought any personal or physical distress of his could be alleviated by us. We believe that what we say for ourselves can be said of Judge Powell.

"The one small thing that the Committee wanted to say, amid its effusion of words, was that 'only white Democrats that voted the Democratic ticket in the presidential election of 1920, or who would have done so had they gone to the election,' could vote in the August Primaries."

"In other words, every Democrat who remained away from the polls in 1920 on account of business, sickness or other cause, is insulted and Democracy questioned by self constituted censors of secret caucus fame."

"The statute law of this State fixes the qualifications of electors in this State, and as yet the legislative power of the people of Mississippi has not been vested in Bob Powell and Otto Lawrence, or any other relic of secret caucus and crooked Conventions."

Somebody connected with the weekly Weekly must either have a mind that is slipping or, as is usual with it, presumes on the ignorance and the stupidity of its readers. Without going at length into details as to the reason assigned, The Sentinel took the position that Vardaman should be elected when the so-called "secret caucus" of the legislature assembled. So greatly pleased was Mr. Vardaman with The Sentinel's editorial that he called up by phone to express appreciation, and asked that we print him 100 extra copies of The Sentinel for circulation among the legislators. We printed the papers and forwarded them to him.

Judge Robert Powell was at that time a staunch supporter of Vardaman's and is generally credited with furnishing the brains for Vardaman's forces during the balloting in the legislature. It will also be recalled that at Vardaman's rally in Jackson, the night before the primary in 1911, Judge Powell introduced Vardaman to the audience assembled at one of the Parks in that city. That is history.

What the weekly Weekly says of Judge Robert Powell is only another proof of the vitriolic tongue of Vardaman and shows once again that he would turn the furies of hell loose on those who disagree with him.

How is it possible for people to even partially trust any man who will utter statements so at variance with the facts as in this case?

A chain is said to be no stronger than its weakest link. Then is it not reasonable to conclude that whatever else he says in regard to his past political record is likewise as weak and undependable?

"In another place this distinguished Committee, expresses the desire that the election managers throughout the state challenge any voter 'suspected of having been affiliated with any other than the Democratic Party within the last two years.' This is not the law of Mississippi, and election managers had better be careful about interfering with voters, because they will render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment for so doing. The election laws of this state were framed to secure an honest expression of the will of the white people of the state, and they are going to be carried out in that spirit."

"The State Executive Committee is wholly in the hands of the enemies of Senator Vardaman. Most of the county committees are in the same shape. The law says there must be an equal division of election managers. Where such a division is not made it is pretty strong evidence that some one is planning evilment."

"But the vast majority of the people (Continued on page 5)

MISS KEARNEY SPEAKS IN INTEREST OF HER CANDIDACY

Replies to Charge About Her Belief in God. Thinks Hubert Stephens Not Big Enough For Senator. Says Vardaman's Connection With Lee Russell And His Favoring Germany During The War Ought to Defeat Him. Vardaman to Resign and Russell to Succeed Him.

Kearney addressed the voters of the county assembled at the court house in the interests of her candidacy for the United States Senate. The court room was about half filled and her audience included more men perhaps, than women.

Miss Kearney had appeared once before in Grenada since she became a candidate and while she seemed perfectly at ease and spoke fluently, many are of the opinion that she is showing the stress of the campaign and that her speech Monday was not so good as the other one made here.

She said that she had been charged with sundry things since she became a candidate and mentioned more particularly what had been afloat as to her belief in God and her religious convictions. She asserted that it was one of the sweet things of her life to dwell on the greatness and goodness of God and scouted the idea of her being an atheist or infidel.

She seemed to think that it was certain that she would be in the second primary. She paid her compliments to her opponents. She referred to Stephens as a man in Congress who had done nothing specially and said that he was a candidate of Pat Harrison and that Pat was the leader in succession of the somewhat disintegrated John Sharp Williams element in Mississippi politics.

She was severe on Vardaman and said that she could not be made to believe that the people on Mississippi would seriously think of returning Vardaman to the Senate, a man who stood cheek by jowl with Lee Russell, the most disreputable and the worst discredited man Mississippi ever had in public life. She referred to Russell's pardons and the pardon board, and was emphatic in what she had to say about the cost of school books and the text book adoption. She stated that Mississippi was paying more for books than her sister states and that while she did not charge the commission with grafting, many well informed people, she said, thought Russell sold out the people in the doption.

She said that Vardaman lent aid

to Germany in the war when Germany was sinking U. S. vessels and drowning men, women and children. She spoke of meeting Vardaman in Washington City when Germany was insulting the American flag and killing Americans on the high seas, and stated that Vardaman said the United States had no cause for war against Germany. She said Vardaman was on crutches mentally and physically and that she had what she believed was good inside information that is by accident Vardaman should be elected, that there was an agreement between him and Russell and others that he (Vardaman) would resign as Senator and then Russell would resign as Governor and have the Lt. Governor to name him (Russell) Senator, a thing that would be most disgraceful to the State. She recited what Bilbo had proposed to her about the campaign and said that Bilbo stood with the men and women of Mississippi only a little less, perhaps, discredited than Russell.

She said she stood for a referendum before declaring war unless there was an invasion; she was for taxing bonds and securities and for a national department of education which would bring more dollars from the federal treasury into Mississippi. She said she was for the bonus for the soldiers.

She stated that she was born and reared on a farm and that she believed she could honestly claim to be the farmers candidate. She said that there were 40,000 women registered in Mississippi and that she believed that they were going to be a big factor in the contest.

She regretted to mention finances she said, but she stated that the cost a great deal to get her name on the ticket in the various counties and there were many other expenses, and that she was therefore going to ask some one to stand at the door and receive any voluntary contributions as the audience went out.

She was frequently applauded and especially was the audience demonstrative in reference to her lambasting Lee Russell.

A DELIGHTFUL BOX PARTY.

Friday afternoon of last week proved a delightful occasion to twenty-four happy girls when charming little Miss Thelma Jackson entertained with a box party in honor of the following visitors: Misses Eloise Wilker, of Leland, Mary Elizabeth Strang of Greenfield, Illinois, Dorothy Ann Ferguson, of Memphis, Elizabeth Miller Eddleman, of Isola, and Grace Brownlee, of Starkville.

On leaving the Opera House, the party repaired immediately to The Gift Shop where, under the skillful hands of the hostess' sweetly thoughtfully mother the tables were beautifully transformed by the daintiest linen and the best of the season's offering of cut flowers. As the guests were seated each immediately became interested in the characteristic couplet found on her placard, and more interested in the favor—a huntsman whistle attached by streamers of yellow ribbon.

Cunning eating aprons were fastened over each pretty dress with the laughing admonition that mothers often give.

After a delicious ice course, and reluctant good nights to the gracious hostess, the party, dispersed while merry whistles sounded in every direction and each young lady declared she had had a wonderful time. S.P.U.

WOMBLE-ROSE.

On last Sunday morning at ten-thirty o'clock at the home of Rev. W. E. Farr, pastor of the First Baptist church in Grenada, marriage vows were solemnized between Miss Mattie Lou Womble and Mr. James Bays Rose. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mr. E. E. Womble of Water Valley and is a young woman of unusual grace and charming personality. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rose, one of the substantial families of Grenada County.

The Sentinel extends congratulations to the happy couple who are making their home in Grenada.

BANANA PLANT IN BLOOM.

Mrs. J. P. Broadstreet is the owner of a banana plant which is now in full bloom, a sight very unusual for this section of the country. The banana is a native of the torrid zone and it is only with the greatest of care and attention that it can be made to bloom in the mild climate here.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ANNEX

Dreams of First Baptist Church To Be Realized.

The official board of the First Baptist church in Grenada has let the contract for the erection of a ten thousand dollar annex to that church, and work will soon begin on same. This congregation has been dreaming about this annex for several years. Several of the pastors immediately preceding the present one, Rev. W. E. Farr, have talked about the annex but it was left to Mr. Farr to sufficiently crystallize sentiment to the point where something would be done. Mr. Farr is a live wire and his more enthusiastic members are most generously congratulating him on his accomplishment.

TO CLOSE THURSDAY.

On account of some of our business houses objecting to taking the half-holiday on Friday afternoon as said afternoon is their busiest a change is made to Thursday afternoon. So beginning Thursday, August 3rd and continuing through August every business house in Grenada will close each Thursday afternoon at 1 p. m. Everybody please take notice.

For amusement of those who want to attend, a baseball game will be played at Phelan field every Thursday afternoon. X

DOTY-COCKERHAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. P. Doty, of Grenada, Miss., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Carrie, to Mr. Kirby L. Cockerham, of Biloxi, Miss. The wedding will be solemnized in All Saints' Episcopal church at Grenada, Miss., Tuesday, August 29th, 1922.

SENATOR MILLER

MERE FRIDAY NIGHT

Announcement is made that Senator Miller, of Clay County, will address the voters at the court house in Grenada Friday night at 8 o'clock, August 4, in the interest of his candidacy for Congress. Everybody invited.

BUSBY TO SPEAK IN COUNTY.

Announcement is made that Hon. Jeff Busby will address the voters at Carpenter's store on Wednesday, August 9, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the voters at Elliott at 8 o'clock p. m. of the same day. Everybody invited.

SISSON LAYS BARE AUTOCRACY OF ARMY OFFICERS

(Continued from page 2)
gard to the policing of the Rhine territory.

Mr. Connally of Texas. The terms of the armistice, as well as the Versailles treaty, provided that Germany should bear all the cost of military occupation. But the United States is not a party to the Versailles treaty. We concluded a separate treaty.

Mr. Sisson. I do not know, except that under the agreement made at the time by the high contracting parties the United States Government was to perform that duty. There is another committee that handles all those matters. I feel that we are perfectly justified in reducing the size of the Army to 100,000, because in time of real war 115,000 men will not amount to anything; that is, the 15,000 extra would not amount to anything in real war. We can, however, save several million dollars by cutting off the 15,000. Then I would not only cut 115,000 men down to 100,000 men, but I would cut the officers from 11,000 down to 9,000. In fact, if I thought I could succeed I would cut them down more than that. I will vote for the very smallest number that I think we can pass through this case.

In my judgment, however, if you should keep 115,000 men, 9,000 officers are ample and more than ample. If I had my way about it there would not be more than 5,000 officers kept on the pay roll of the Government. But I do not want to go below the figures which would give us a reasonable number of officers to train the men in the event that we needed trained men for another war. But we examined the officers before us, and they said that for the next 10 years we would have an available supply of trained young men from 20 to as high as 25 years of age who would be perfectly fitted for military service for 10 years, already trained, and have had more training than even in those countries where the have universal military training, for of that number thousands have seen actual training in the field, which is the best training a man can have.

With all these things confronting me, I feel warranted in asking Congress to reduce the Army to 100,000 men, and in this time, when the condition of the country is so bad financially, when State, County, Municipal, and Federal taxes are so burdensome, every dollar that we can take off of the bended back of the taxpayer is a great help and delight to the country. I do not believe you are going to have complete rehabilitation of business until these heavy burdens of taxation are reduced. And, gentlemen, be it to reduce these burdens is to courageously reduce taxes like you would in your own private business rather than to go into the bankruptcy court.

Mr. Tinscher. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Certainly.
Mr. Tinscher. I agree with the gentleman that if we reduce the number of the Regular Army to 100,000 or 150,000 men, it would not affect war particularly. I understand it is claimed by the department that if you reduce the Army down to the point where the committee has reduced it, it will disturb the organization, the so-called skeleton of the Army. What is the gentleman's opinion about that, in view of his amendment to reduce it to 100,000?

Mr. Sisson. I am glad the gentleman from Kansas has mentioned that fact, because a year ago Congress was wrecking the whole Army, just ruining it, as our Army officers said when we reduced it to 150,000 men, and yet Congress almost unanimously did it. I have not heard a word of complaint about the size of the Army since that was done; it does not seem to be wrecked.

At that time we needed four or five times as many in Germany as we now have and four or five times as many of the Mexican border and the Philippine Islands. Now, if the conference just closed here in Washington amounts to anything we certainly can save some money by a radical reduction in the present Army. That is the reason why it was called. We are going to bring the troops out of Germany, cut down the force in the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal. Yet you hear a wail from the General Staff that we are again wrecking the Army because we are putting it down to 115,000. All you gentlemen know that is mere backyard talk for the purpose of influencing your votes and keeping their occupation. I know these Army officers are splendid fellows and I like them all. They are men of honesty and integrity, but, bless your soul, Old-man Taxpayer and Old-man People, whose servant you are, want to know what good purpose such a great number serve. They walk around with boots, spurs, and shoulder straps and look beautiful, but the people of this

country are wanting to know what real service the boots and spurs are doing. Now, many of these officers are good friends of mine. They differ with me about their number. I do not blame them.

I ran up against one general before the Appropriations Committee, and he naturally took the military side of it. He flared and said, "I have got just as much patriotism as you." I said, "I know you have, but the difference is you look at it from the standpoint of a general and I am looking at it from the standpoint of the people. If you did not take the view that you do you ought to have your uniform stripped off." I feel the same way, that if the officer was not proud of his uniform, did not think it was the most important position a man could hold in the Government, he ought to get out. It is our duty, however, to do the thinking. What makes me tired is that some Congressmen refuse to do any thinking at all. You leave it to Government experts, and when the majority do, this Government will not last as long as a paper collar in a fight. Any lawyer knows what you have a case and you want to prove that a person died from poison. You can get the experts to prove that the person died of poison and you can find the poison, and on the other side you can get experts to prove that there was no poison at all.

Mr. Greene of Vermont. Does not the gentleman have the idea that a part of the policy of the present military law and of the one obtained before it is that a part of the professional Army shall be employed in the teaching of civilian organizations and instructions and agencies, so that we will not have to maintain a large standing Army, and so that we will have better trained men to call to the colors in any war emergency?

Mr. Sisson. That is a mighty beautiful theory, and a theory to which at first everyone is very much attracted, but when we reflect and consult the figures and the real cost of this training, unless a limit is placed upon the amount and kind of training, it is cheaper in the long run to have a big standing Army than it is to have these training schools all over the country. They are beginning to talk now and insisting seriously about putting all these technical units into the schools and civilian training camps. They say they want to make them all-around soldiers. My own personal view is that in training civilians and the National Guard we ought to train them to be foot soldiers, to be infantrymen, and that the technical units, like the Air Service, the tank service, and the chemical warfare service ought to be specialized and only kept in the Regular Army, and not maintained in the schools and National Guard.

In my judgment, the only thing we ought to maintain in time of peace is a sufficient number of officers to keep up with the world, to keep up with what is going on, and not carry too many of these various technical units in time of peace. Let me show you. Take our National Guard. It will cost practically as much to keep a cavalryman in the National Guard as it will to keep a cavalryman in the Regular Army. You have got to have the same horse. You will have one man to take care of a certain number of horses—the rule is 1 man to 32 horses. You have got to furnish a stable for them. The only difference is that the Regular Army would be called upon to use the horses every day, but an hour or so two or three times a week is the only time that the horses will be used by the National Guard.

I agree with the chairman of this subcommittee that that is impracticable. He has one of these training camps out in his community and the farmers and taxpayers say, "Why are you keeping all of these hundreds of horses here? These boys come and ride them about an hour or two a week, and the balance of the time the Government is feeding them, and they have caretakers and men to curry them and look after them. It is a useless expense."

Does Not Like German Idea.
I know that there are certain men in the House now who are as strongly militaristic as men ever were in Germany. They are good, honest, and fine men. However, because I have not one idea like that in my make-up, I can not help but be vigorously opposed to anything that tends to make out of this Republic a military camp. (Applause.) There is another thing that I had not intended to mention, but in view of the turn of affairs in this debate I will say that to my mind the most dangerous wedge after this war is over that our staff and officers are seeking to drive into this country is to try to get hold of the schools. When you begin to appropriate money out of the Federal Treasury to the schools throughout the country you are going to find that all of the professors, all of the trustees, every man who wants Federal

money, are going to use the military arm of the various institutions as a means of getting money out of the Treasury, and fires will be built under Congressmen and Senators to get more money for this purpose. For a fellow like me it will take a good big fire. (Laughter.) I do not believe we should go too far.

On the other hand, I am willing that men may volunteer for military service, but I am utterly unwilling that it should be the policy of the Government to expend its money and have the officers offering to all the schools of this country military training so as to make out of our boys soldiers, universally, because you can not take a boy, in my judgment, and put him through a few years of training, and when he is about 16 put a uniform on him and put a gun in his hand without in a few years making a militarist out of him. I do not believe that is the proper thing to do. I know that I am not in accord with the sentiment of many people in the House; I know that I am not in accord with that great crowd of people who contend that we want to build up a civilian army that will cost nothing. An army that costs nothing, of course, does not exist. Go look at the hearings and see what they want to put in these Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, and why they have held on like grim death to all of this surplus military material. It is in order that they might control it and put it in these various units in making a soldier out of a man in private life.

Number of Officers Needed.
Now, as to the number of officers. In my judgment, the number of officers we ought to retain in the service to a large extent depends upon the size of the Army. There are certain officers who are needed for purposes other than officering the actual number of men in the Army. You gentlemen are just as familiar with the service as I am, but I am sure that 9,000 officers would be sufficient, and if I have the opportunity I shall offer an amendment cutting the number of officers down to 9,000.

What I want to call your attention to especially is a matter that was referred to during the debate this morning. I must confess it looks to me as is the civilian employees, those people who are paid wages in the service in the field, are far in excess of the number that ought to be required. I

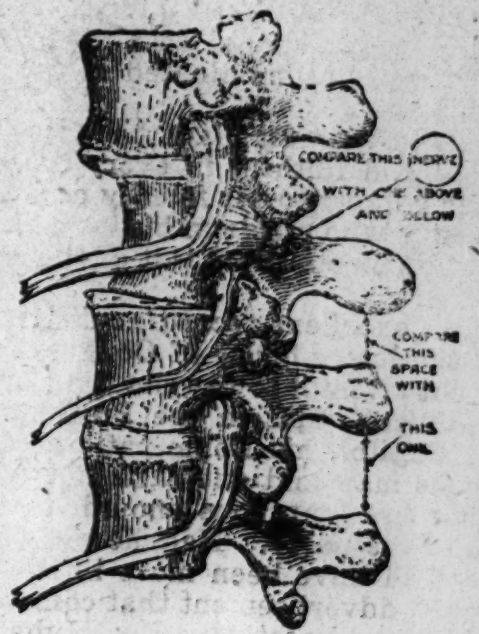
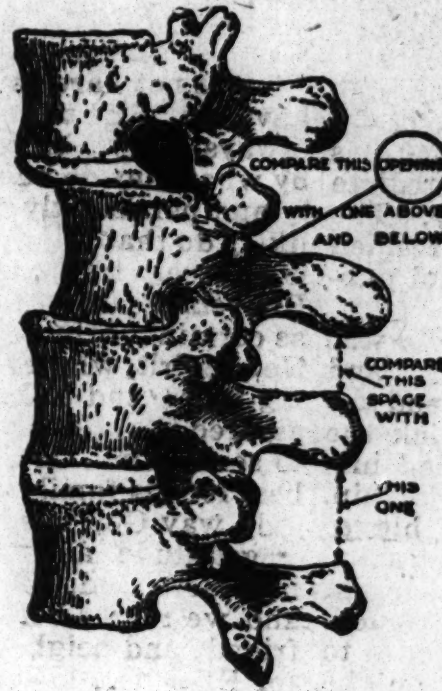
would have the private soldier do a little of this work. I do not know if I offend him, but it ought not to offend him. I do know from the little investigation I have been able to give to the organization of the armies of Germany, France, England, and Japan, I find that their civilian employees are very few as compared with our own, because they require certain work and duties to be performed by the private soldier. An investigation of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War will show that there were certain duties which the soldiers performed which are now performed by civilians. Now, there are at the present time in the Army 49,437 civilian employees in the field service. That does not include those in the city of Washington. It does not include the clerks in the

War Department. There are certain activities that are called field activities that are actually in Washington, but not very many of them—only a few hundred of those men, as I am informed—but we have 49,437 civilian employees in the field service of the Army. I realize the fact that many of those men, civilian employees, are now keeping guard over and taking

(Continued on page 6)

CHIROPRACTIC PHILOSOPHY

The Chiropractor maintains that the brain is the power plant of the human body cell in the body by the nerves. These nerves as they leave the cranial cavity, form and exceptionally delicate structure which we term the spinal cord. This cable of nerve fibers is encased in the hollow bony structure, known as the vertebral column. The spine is composed of a number of segments or joints, known as vertebrae, which articulate one with the other. Between these bony joints are little holes, or foramina, through which pairs of nerves are given off, these nerves radiating to their respective organs or parts of the body. When one of these bony segments gets out of alignment, by twisting, straining, wrenching, etc., the Chiropractor says it is subluxated. This subluxation tends to decrease the tiny hole through which the nerve emits, exerting a pressure upon the nerve.



This decreases the flow of nerve energy or mental impulses as the flow of water through a hose is decreased when the hose is stepped on. By placing these bones of the spine in alignment, the Chiropractor allows the transmission of nerve energy to go on uninterrupted, the part of the body in distress receives its quota of innervation and health results.

If you will investigate this new Health Science, the logic of its philosophy is bound to appeal to you. If you are suffering with stomach, liver, kidney, bladder, intestinal, heart, or any kindred trouble come to this office and receive spinal analysis and consultation without any obligation on your part.

H. E. DUENSING

CHIROPRACTOR AND NATURAL THERAPEUTICS
PHONE 263 RAINES BUILDING
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

For Grenada, Mississippi

Following correspondence with the Grenada County Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Alton H. Perry, President of the Monroe Business College, is now in Grenada arranging for the immediate opening of the Grenada Business College.

Standard courses of study will be taught the same as in the Monroe College, and students attending the Grenada College will have every advantage students have who go away.

This is an opportunity to get a business education right at home and save all the expense and inconvenience of going away. We bring the College to you with 22 years of successful Business College experience. Clerks, all young people employed during the day, business men, married women, public school students and teachers, this is your chance if you ever expect to take a business or shorthand course. Individual Instruction. Day and Night.

CHARTER MEMBERSHIP

This is not a correspondence course or anything of that sort. 30 Charter Member Scholarships have been allotted to Grenada. A complete equipment and instructors will be placed here and the course taught right here in Grenada.

Purchasers of these 30 scholarships receive a discount of 20 per cent to 30 per cent and only 30 will be offered at these prices. If you apply at once you get the benefit. A number of scholarships have been reserved and if you want to become one of the lucky 30, it will be necessary to act now.

We expect to announce the location and definite day of opening in next week's paper. It will be necessary for all students to start at the opening. No students can be accepted later, for they will not have time to complete the course.

Twenty-two years successful Business College experience is our record. Reference is made to Mr. S. M. Cain, Secretary of Grenada County Chamber of Commerce, to either bank in Grenada, the Ouachita National Bank, of Monroe, and the Monroe (La.) Chamber of Commerce as to School's reputation and responsibility.

Mr. W. O. Downing, Field Manager is now in Grenada to explain all details without obligation on your part. See or phone him at Mr. S. M. Cain's office in the Grenada Bank Building or at the Planter's Hotel.

COURSES OF STUDY

COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS COURSE: Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Arithmetic, Rapid Calculation, Business English, Correspondence, Spelling, Penmanship, Office Practice, etc.
STENOGRAPHIC OR SHORTHAND COURSE: Gregg Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Business English, Correspondence, Spelling, Penmanship, General Office Practice, etc.
SECRETARIAL OR COMBINED COURSE: This is a complete combination of the two courses enumerated above and is intended for those who wish to qualify for high grade secretarial and executive positions.
NORMAL COURSE: Any course listed above with special training for those who wish to qualify for commercial or shorthand teachers in public or private schools.

Grenada Business College
Grenada, Mississippi

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

O. F. LAWRENCE, EDITOR
G. M. LAWRENCE, PUBLISHER
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 Per Year in Advance
Six Months \$1.00

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application

Entered at the Post Office at Grenada, Miss., as second class mail matter.
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GRENADA COUNTY

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Sentinel is authorized to make the following announcements for Congress from this, the fourth congressional district, subject to the action of the Democratic party:

Jeff Busby, of Chickasaw County.
T. U. Sisson, of Montgomery County, for re-election.
Senator S. A. Miller, of Clay County.
B. S. Semmelman, of Clay County.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE 5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge T. L. Lamb, (For Re-election).

HUBERT STEPHENS SHOULD WIN IN FIRST PRIMARY.

Hubert D. Stephens should be rallied to by the loyal Democracy of Mississippi and nominated in the first primary for United States Senator.

We say this in the first place because he is honest and has proven capable and faithful in every trust. His immediate neighbors bear witness to his fidelity and to his sincerity. The Christian ministry who reside in his town, and who have resided there, say that he meets every test of the good citizen and public spirited man.

He made an excellent record as district attorney. He was a member of the lower house of Congress for ten years, and while he did not attempt to rewrite the Constitution, amend the Ten Commandments, spit in the President's face or kick the dome off the Capitol, his Democratic associates regarded him as a courageous man and one safe and discreet in leadership.

He was not presumptuous enough to think himself bigger and wiser than his party. Had he shown some of that spirit possibly he would have been more in the limelight and might have shared that advertisement that comes from ignominy, muck-raking and buzzard roosting. But Hubert Stephens chose to follow the path made by the footprints of the noble sons who would prefer oblivion rather than to desecrate the flag or to drag the good name of the commonwealth of his mother in the mire. He never attempted the part of the Phalaris bull or the hydrophobic canine. He was wise enough to see other pebbles on the beach. He was good enough to see some goodness in others, even those who did not agree with him.

Hubert Stephens entered the race for the United States Senate in Mississippi more as a patriotic duty than as a desire for further political trust or party responsibility. We happen to know that such men as Ben Humphreys and scores and scores of others throughout the State urged his candidacy.

No good man who is not dependent upon politics and what he can get out of an office towards earning a livelihood and who knows something about what true men have had to endure within the past twenty years in Mississippi who were candidates for office, can but shrink from a state-wide campaign. Hubert Stephens knew all this, and having declined another race for a seat in the lower house of Congress, naturally hesitated. Others, numerous, others, were "thinking" the thing over, but he was the first to put on the armor and take his stand at Thermopylae. Consequently, he had every right to believe that he would be given that support and aid which is given every true soldier who challenges the enemy at the gates of the city and who is first at the front.

It is reassuring that this is almost 100 per cent true, yet the stragglers have caused the loss of many a battle. Longstreet's being late, humiliated Lee at Gettysburg. It is no time to throw bouquets and cast complimentary ballots when the enemy is at the gate. Why risk a second battle when the issue should be determined in the first one?

Those who have loudly proclaimed against the present order of politics in Mississippi have a chance August 15, to destroy the nest out of which all the political snakes of the last 20 years have come. Will they do it?

All cannot be leaders. Somebody must be privates. Where the leaders have made mistakes, it plays into the hands of the enemy to stop and quibble about the leader or leaders' mistakes while the shots of the enemy are coming fast and furious. The Philistines are on the run, if patriotism and old time Democracy presents a solid front.

Follow your leader "and fear no danger" should be burned into the hearts of the people of Mississippi who have been humiliated over political conditions in the State during the past few years. "Hubert Stephens and victory," is the slogan.

The old saying about "chickens will come home to roost" is true as regards what a man does and the effect of his religious or lack of religious life, but it certainly is not always true of real chickens. Our chickens got over in Sandy Smith's yard the other day and they have never come back. Possibly they have never gone to roost but we kinder think that they will not roost any more. The people of Spotlight had a moving picture to come in the other night. It came on wheels. Jim Swagger said he thought there was too much mixing with other men's wives in the pictures, yet he was terribly tickled when he saw that married man kissing that pretty girl. Then we thought of what we heard Jim say just a few days ago about how he always tried to pick out pretty women at the swimming hole to teach to swim, we thought Jim at least enjoyed putting his hands on some women besides his wife. There is hardly any place better to take people's measure than at bathing holes.—Spotlight Splinters.

HOW MISS KEARNEY INTERPRETS VARDAMAN.

In The Calhoun Monitor-Herald of July 20, the following appeared as to Miss Kearney's speech there July 13. It will be seen how Miss Kearney interprets Vardaman's attitude towards his own country during the war and what she thinks he might be expected to say to the ladies:

Senator Vardaman, she said, was asking for the women votes of the State in this position: "Ladies, I did my best to defeat ten of the most important war-measures in the Senate, when the very life of our Republic was at stake. I was out of tune with my party and the Nation. For this reason, I ask your support." She said that Senator Vardaman is physically down and out, and insinuated that his mind was affected to some extent; that she saw him several days ago and was shocked at his appearance.

ONLY COX VOTING MEN CAN VOTE.

It is being whispered about that some of the alleged Democrats in this state who bolted the party in the last Presidential campaign and voted for Harding, are going to the polls in August and demand the right to vote on the plea that they have repented and are now in full sympathy with the Democratic party.

It is known that there are several citizens here in Jackson who assert this mental attitude, and will insist that they be allowed to participate in the Democratic primary on August 15. Maybe they are repentant—let us hope so, at least—but at

the same time there is no reason why they should be allowed to vote next month.

The most conclusive proof of the repentance of these deserters will be their willingness to remain on the mourner's bench until the election next year.

If no punishment is provided for desertion from the Democratic party in national elections, the practice may become general in Mississippi, and right now is the time to put a stop to it.

The state executive committee has decreed that no person who voted the Republican or Socialist ticket in the Presidential election of 1920 shall be allowed to vote in the Democratic primary in August, and that decree should be enforced.

Bolting the Democratic party is the privilege of any Mississippian, if he feels that way about it but he must be made to understand that there is a penalty connected with the offense. No man can be a Republican on national issues and a Democrat on state issues.—Jackson Daily News.

HONESTY.

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of tricks and duplicity himself, than straightforward and simple integrity in another. A knave would rather quarrel with a brother-knave than with a fool, but he would rather avoid a quarrel with one honest man, than with both. He can combat a fool by management and address, and he can conquer a knave by temptations. But the honest man is neither to be bamboozled nor bribed.—Colton.

ARE WE LIVING SQUARE WITH GOD?

It is not hard to live right; it is hard to do right. One may have his heart-sails set in the right direction but they may not always carry him right. People should not always be judged by what they do but by what they try to do. And if one sincerely and persistently tries to do one particular thing, he will most likely do that thing. Thus it may be truthfully stated that if one is sincerely trying to live in accordance with the will of his Heavenly Father, he will very nearly do so. Wrong doing just as certainly brings penalties as right doing brings rewards. The Holy Spirit, whatever that be, is round about us to aid us in trying times, and to keep our feet in the right path. We are also assured that God sends His angels about those who love and try to serve Him. Man should serve God by trying to do the very best for his family and his fellow-man, indeed that is about the only way God needs us. Man should serve God out of a spirit of gratitude and thankfulness for favors received and because it pleases God. We try to please our earthly friends we love, and we resent being charged with ingratitude for favors from friends and neighbors, but we show marked ingratitude to God for His love and for His abundant favors and mercy. We need to be more in prayer and to think more on the things of God and His wonderful goodness to men.

Do we think enough about living square with God?

VARDAMAN SAYS HATE HURTS YET HIS OWN WORDS SHOW HE HATES WILSON.

The following extract from the weekly Vardaman's Weekly gotten out in the interests of Mr. Vardaman show that the ex-Senator must harbor some awful things against Woodrow Wilson. In Vardaman's Weekly of August 25, 1921, these words are found:

"Hate Hurts the Heart that Harbors it."

"There never was a truth spoken more strongly than when the inspired writer said: 'Whom the gods would destroy the first make mad.' Nothing produces madness more than blind, bitter hatred." Vardaman's Weekly, August 25, 1921.

The ex-Senator correctly quotes "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." He is realizing that now. Perhaps the fact that he is "mad" is one of the reasons that his friends will not let him make speeches. They are no doubt afraid he will repeat some of the very foolish things he said and did when making speeches in the campaign when Pat Harrison was using the sharp end of his shoe on the rear of his political trousers.

It is recalled that Vardaman at Amory in that campaign, "There are those who would barter the virtue of their own homes to defeat men." In effect these words mean that Vardaman said that some of the people against him would sell the chastity of their wives, sisters, mothers and daughters to defeat him. Let every man and woman ask, "Did he mean that I would do that?"

In what is quoted below, the ex-Senator evidently is unacquainted with the following Scriptural statement found in Roman 2:1: "Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself."

But to Vardaman's roasts of Woodrow Wilson:

"I sometimes think that no man has ever traveled as far as Wilson has on prevarication and dissimulation."—Vardaman's Weekly, June 5, 1919.

"I have believed for some time that the President was suffering from a serious mental disorder."—Vardaman's Weekly, October 16, 1919.

"Wilson's administration will go down into history as the most infamous in the annals of the Nation's life."—Vardaman's Weekly, December 11, 1919.

"A President whose ambition would lead him to overthrow the government for his own glorification."—Vardaman's Weekly, November 27, 1919.

"The President's illness was rather unexpected and some people are ungenerous enough to say that the president's sudden illness was due to a desire to create sympathy."—Vardaman's Weekly, October 2, 1919.

"Tergiversation is the only word in the English language long enough and crooked enough to describe Wilson's attitude regarding the war before we entered the war and since it happened."—Vardaman's Weekly, May 29, 1919.

"There never was more flagrant duplicity and double-dealing than that which characterized the conduct of President Wilson immediately before the war, and since the signing of the armistice."—Vardaman's Weekly, July 10, 1919.

"Thank God, the wicked influence of the madman of the White House is waning. Just watch the little fellows desert their former demigod! They will leave him like the fat, phlegmatic, voracious cow tick releases its hold on the udder after a sulphur bath. It is well."—Vardaman's Weekly, March 4, 1920.

"Personally, I regret that the democratic candidates for President has allied himself so closely with President Wilson, because I believe that Wilson is the greatest menace to the peace and prosperity of the republic. There is very little in him or his administration as President that any patriotic democrat can approve."—Vardaman's Weekly, October 28, 1920.

"When I think how Woodrow Wilson found the government, in a prosperous condition, the people contented, hopeful and happy, and after eight years of a shameful betrayal of them he left the country in a condition from which it will never recover, it makes my heart bleed. * * * The poor old fellow is about to reach his end, but the coming generation will regard his administration as a calamity—a disaster rather than a blessing."—Vardaman's Weekly, February 2, 1922.

"England has ordered Wilson to go to war with Mexico and an excuse will be discovered for going."—Vardaman's Weekly, September 11, 1919.

"Woodrow Wilson is so self-centered and obsessed with the idea of Presidential importance that he would break up the universe to make a piano stool upon which he might sit while he sings."

"Woodrow, 'Tis of THEE,
The Father of Liberty.
For ME I sing."

—Vardaman's Weekly, September 18, 1919.

"Wednesday morning we view the political battle-field strewn with wreck and ruin of the Democratic organization of the nation. Cox and the coterie of small politicians around him adhered to the poor old selfish, discredited Woodrow Wilson, steered the Ship of State by Wilson's chart and compass until the arty was wrecked upon the breakers of selfishness, greed and disloyalty to America. Be sure your sins will find you out. It is a pitiful spectacle when one views it in the light of nine years ago. No man in America was ever so popular at one time as Woodrow Wilson. He was the most successful political faker that ever played the game of politics, but like all real fakers, Wilson has been found out and by the people repudiated utterly."—Vardaman's Weekly, November 4, 1920.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

Mrs. R. W. Mullin, Guardian,
vs.
Mrs. R. W. Mullin, et al. No. 3732

By virtue of the provisions of a decree of the Chancery Court of Grenada County, Mississippi, rendered in said cause by said Court on the 10th day of July, 1922, and recorded in Minute Book G page 10, the undersigned as Commissioner of said Court in said cause, will on August 28th, 1922, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within legal hours in front of the court house door of said County, the following described parcel of land situated in said Grenada County, Mississippi, to-wit:—

Beginning at an iron stake at curve in Grenada-Charleston Road and running East 560 feet to corner; thence North 1560 feet to corner; thence West 375 feet to corner; thence North 13 degrees 50 minutes West 340 feet to corner; thence North 86 degrees West 500 feet along old fence row; thence South 100 feet to corner; thence South 41 degrees East 460 feet to corner; thence South 5 degrees 5 minutes East 400 feet to corner; thence South 34 degrees East 500 feet to corner; thence South 19 degrees West 120 feet to corner; thence South 72 degrees West 200 feet to corner, being 36 inch oak on fence row and section line; thence North 70 degrees 30 minutes West 800 feet to corner; thence South 790 feet to corner at Grenada-Charleston Road; thence East along said road 835 feet to point of beginning, and all being situated in Sections 25 and 26, Township 23, North, Range 4, East, Grenada County, Mississippi, and containing 36 1/4 acres.

This the 1st day of August, 1922.
J. B. Keeton,
Commissioner.

WANTED BIDS.

The trustees of the Holcomb Consolidated School will receive sealed bids up until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1922, for carrying pupils to and from the school during the next session. For any additional information as to what is wanted, apply either to County Supt. Education, M. McKibben, or to the undersigned.

A. J. CURRY,
Secy. Board Trustees.
Holcomb Consolidated School, Holcomb, Miss. 7-21-3t.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Jackson, Miss. July 22, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Golliday, widow of Monroe Gilson, deceased, of Graysport, Miss., who on May 8, 1916, made homestead entry No. 07300, for NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 3, Township 22 North, Range 7 East, Choctaw Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Chancery Clerk, Grenada County, at Grenada, Miss., on the 9th day of September, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry Williams, Dennis Williams, R. E. Perry, Sam Williams, all of Graysport, Miss.
W. F. CUMMINS,
Register.

PRIMARY ELECTION UPSETS PLANS FOR BIG CONVENTION

Dates for the ninth annual convention of the Cotton States Merchants' Association have been changed to Aug. 16, 17 and 18, on account of the primary election in Mississippi on August 15th.

In fixing the date for the meeting the committee overlooked the Mississippi primary date. It was later found that the election was scheduled for Aug. 15, Agricultural Day at the big convention, and in order to avoid a conflict which might have kept many Mississippi merchants away from the convention, the committee changed the opening date to Aug. 16.

With this change, plans for the annual meeting of business men of the south will go forward without interruption.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the many acts of thoughtfulness and words of kindness extended us by our neighbors and friends during the illness and death of our dear wife and mother and for the sympathetic words and beautiful floral offerings. May God's richest blessings attend and strengthen you in your daily walks through this life.

Mr. G. W. Keasler,
Mrs. J. W. Hayden,
Mrs. M. Sheumate,
Mrs. L. M. Townsend,
Mrs. Ola Townsend,
Jimmie Keasler,
Holcomb, Miss., Aug. 2, 1922.

GRAVE CLEANING AT BETHEL CHURCH, NEAR OXBERRY

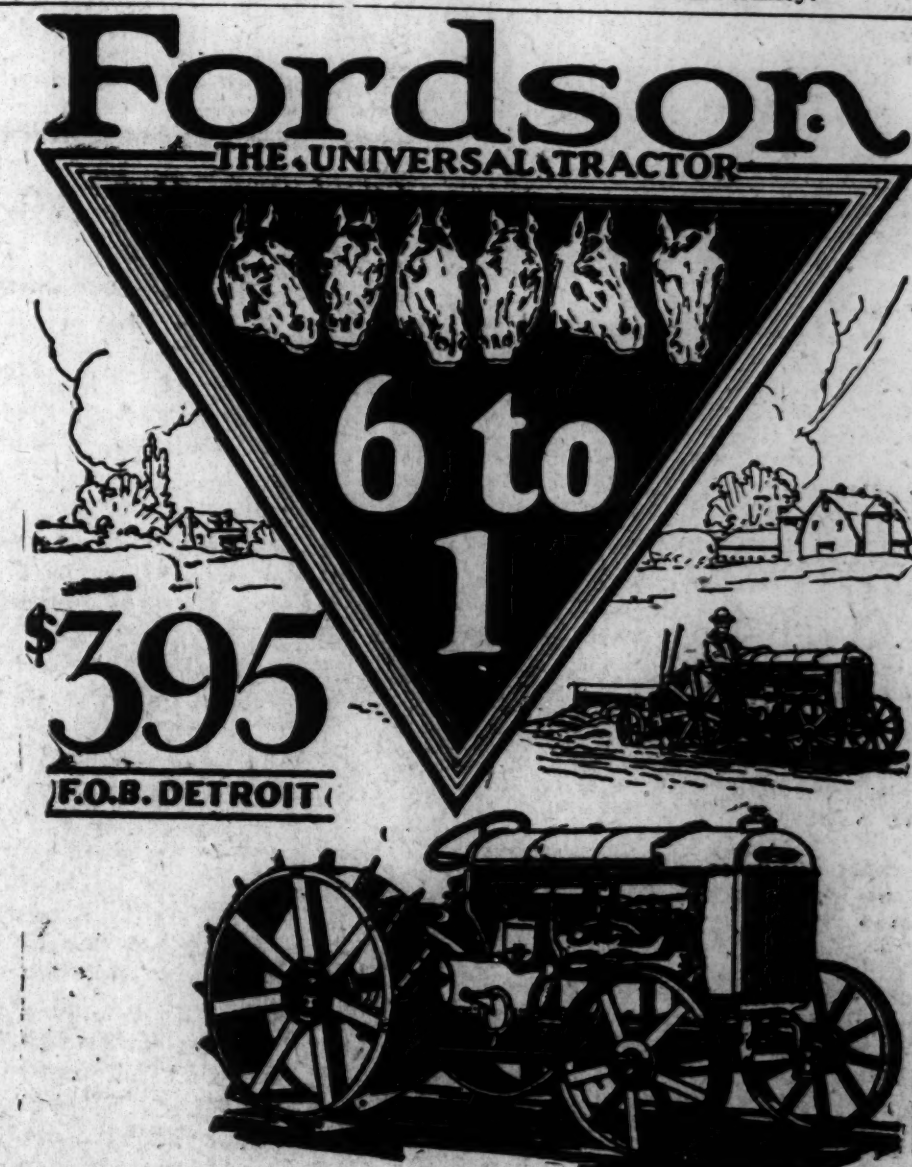
Sentinel has been requested to announce that the people of the Oxberry community will assemble at the burying ground at Bethel church, Wednesday, August 9, for the purpose of clearing off and caring for the graves of the dead in the grave yard at that place. Prof. Haduck is scheduled to make an address at 11 o'clock that day. Dinner will be served on the ground.

J. SIDNEY SHARP, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Over Heath Bro's. Store
Facing Main Street.
Phones: Office, 54; Residence, 213

R. A. CLANTON, M. D.

Grenada, Mississippi.
Res. Phone 184 Office Phone 66
Office Room 4 Heath Building
Respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Grenada and vicinity.



Fordson Often Does More In a Day Than Six Horses

The Fordson substitutes motors for muscles.

The Fordson substitutes tractor wheels for the legs of man and horse.

The Fordson takes the burden off flesh and blood and puts it on steel.

It allows the farmer's energy to be devoted to management, and not merely to operation. It gives him time. It cuts his producing costs.

There's a big story of savings made possible by the Fordson. Let us tell you. Write, phone or call.

Grenada Motor Co.

Local, Social and Personal

Dr. J. S. Sharp was a visitor in Memphis Wednesday of this week.

Mr. T. T. Hamilton left Tuesday to spend a short while in Itta Bena.

Mr. William Murdock, of Greenwood, was a visitor in the city Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Horn spent Monday of this week in Canton where he went on business.

Mrs. C. C. Hamby and two children visited friends in Phillip for a short while last week.

Miss Rena Humphreys left last Friday to spend a short while in Memphis visiting friends.

Mr. Russell McLean returned several days ago from a two weeks' visit to his brothers at Doddville.

Miss Loula Elizabeth Lambert spent the past week-end in Winona where she was the guest of relatives.

Miss Edna James, of Bastrop, La., as the guest of Misses Elizabeth and Edith Pearson on Margin Street.

Mrs. J. C. Fair, of Charleston, visited friends in Grenada for a short while the latter part of last week.

Miss Mary Jeffries returned last Friday from Watson, Ark., here she visited relatives during her vacation.

Miss Estelle Rippey returned Saturday, from Chicago, where she has been studying for the past six weeks.

Miss Eleanor Gene Sullivan, of Jackson is the attractive guest of Miss Katherine Tucker on Margin Street.

Judge and Mrs. Wm. C. McLean left this week for Mont Eagle, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Meek went to Memphis Sunday and carried their little son, Griffith, to a specialist for treatment.

Miss Berta McLean left Wednesday for Bailey, Tenn., where she will visit for some time her sister, Mrs. H. L. Bedford.

Rev. J. W. Young and family, of Greenville, are guests at the home of Mr. Young's father, Dr. J. W. Young and family.

Mrs. G. W. Lambert and daughter, Loula Elizabeth, are visiting their parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bowen.

Master E. A. Humphreys, Jr., spent several days the first of the week visiting his friend, William Dubard, at Dubard station.

Mrs. Cora Griffith left this week to spend the remainder of the heated period with her sister, Mrs. Wynne, at Claremont, N. H.

Miss Elise Lockett returned last Sunday afternoon from Canton where she had been for two weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Frances Nickle, of Batesville, is visiting in Grenada this week, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Grant, and family on South Street.

Master Ben Caldwell has returned to his home in Charleston after a visit of several days in Grenada with his sister, Mrs. R. D. Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kosman are planning to leave Sunday for Chicago and other points on the Great Lakes to spend about three weeks.

Master Thomas Grant and his sister, little Miss Martha Lynne, have returned home after a delightful visit with relatives in Batesville.

Mr. A. J. McCaslin spent part of this week in Oxford, Water Valley and Coffeeville looking after his business interests at those places.

Miss Eleanor Rucker returns today to her home in Itta Bena after a several days' visit in Grenada the guest of Miss Bernice Lawrence.

Hon. W. T. Knox, one of the leading attorneys of Montgomery County and a former Grenadian, was in Grenada Wednesday on legal business.

Mrs. Ella S. Melton has returned to her home in Greenwood after having been for some time the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. R. Lickfold, in Grenada.

Miss Marjorie Burt was the attractive guest of Miss Frances McLeod the first of the week. She returned Sunday afternoon to her home in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dunn are entertaining this week at their home on Line Street a very charming young lady in the person of Miss Marjorie Dick, of Memphis.

Misses Bernice and Heard Lawrence had as their guest this week the lovely Miss Eleanor Rucker, of Itta Bena. The hostesses entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Rucker. There were four tables and a most delightful time was had. Dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Donnelle Macklin has returned from Batesville after a week's visit with relatives there and will remain until the last of the week in Grenada with her aunt, Mrs. Geo. R. Grant, on South Street, where she will leave for her home in Belzoni.

Mr. Harry Howse left the latter part of last week for his home in Texarkana, Ark., after a several weeks' visit in Grenada with his cousin, John Sidney Sharp, Jr.

Miss Louise Utroska, of Greenwood, Miss Opal Pottle, of Duck Hill and Miss Bessie Gillon, of Gore Springs, were guests last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kimbrell.

Mr. Clarence Burf spent Sunday in Grenada, having come up from New Orleans. He expects to finish his work there in about ten days and will again be back in Grenada to take up his work at Tie Plant.

Mr. Arch M. Wood left this week to accept a position on a plantation near Jonestown. Mr. Wood just graduated this year from the A. & M. College, and is a young man of exceptionally fine character.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roane, their two daughters, Misses Mary and Daisy Leigh, and Miss Bird Sharp left Thursday morning for Eureka Springs, Ark., where they will spend a month. They went by auto.

Miss Ollie Wood, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker Wood, of Winona, returned home Monday at noon after having been for several days the guest of Miss Rebecca Stokes on College Street.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Woollard and their youngest son, William, accompanied by Misses Lizzie and Vera Horn left the first of the week by automobile for the Gulf Coast where they plan to spend several weeks.

Mrs. J. J. Williams, Jr., and her interesting little daughter, Peggy, have returned to their home in Memphis after an extended visit in Grenada with their parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Price and baby of Bovina, Miss., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bell in Grenada. Mrs. Price will be remembered as Miss Mamie Morgan in Grenada. She has a large number of friends here who are delighted to welcome her.

The Sentinel has been requested to announce that a call meeting of the Woman's Club will be held in the Grenada Bank Building on next Tuesday afternoon, August 8th, at five o'clock. All members are asked to be present as the committee for the arrangement of the program will have the Year Book complete.

Mrs. Edna Eatman and two interesting children have been guests for the past several days of Mrs. W. P. Wilkins at the home of Mr. T. P. Lamkin. Mrs. Eatman is now connected with the University but contemplates remaining in Grenada until about the time the University opens in the fall.

Miss Edith Pearson entertained with a delightful six o'clock dinner Tuesday evening at her home on Margin Street. After dinner, the party attended the picture show and after the show refreshments were served at The Gift Shop. The guests were the hostess' sister, Miss Elizabeth Pearson, and Misses Louise and Clarice Hall, Hazel Inman, Elise Lockett and Edna Mae James.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE OR RENT

My residence on Margin Street, Grenada, Miss., is for sale or rent. Terms to proper parties. Expect to be in Grenada sometime in June. Mrs. L. L. Scruggs, 525 East Beach, Biloxi, Miss. 5-26-22-tf

FOR SALE—One good milk cow with young calf. This cow is the Rayburn stock and is a perfect pet. Also young heifer that will be in milk in February, this is the same stock as the cow. Call phone 429 or see D. H. Horn.

FOR SALE—Columbia Grafonola practically new and in perfect condition. Will sell at a bargain for cash. Call phone 429.

Wanted Sewing—A prepared to do any kind of sewing. Call 219. Mrs. A. M. Fisher. 8-4-22.

Hiram J. Hudson, Tailor, phone 468—Cleaning and pressing. We clean and block hats, also. 7-7-tf.

Shorthand Students Wanted: Students for shorthand instruction wanted. Many of my students are holding responsible positions at different places. Mattie Cook, Grenada, phone 139. 7-7-22-tf.

For Sale—My residence on College Avenue. One-third cash, balance on reasonable terms with interest at 6 per cent. B. D. Newsom. 7-14-tf.

FOR SALE—One 8-16 Avery Tractor, one American Six Automobile, one System Gin, Gullet make, 1280 acres of land, some mules and cattle. Will sell any part or all. For further information write Walter Crump, 220 E. 6th Street, Walsenburg, Colo. Will be on the plantation after October first. 7-28-tf.

FOR SALE—Ten full blood S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, winter layers, and one Cock, also about fifteen of my March hatch from same brood, or will exchange the latter for common fliers, two for one, reason for selling old stock, want some new blood for flock. H. H. Heath. 7-28-22.

Jackson's Bakery and Grocery will save you just a little money on anything you buy. Come and see for yourself. Get our prices on flour, coffee, sugar or anything in the grocery line. "Quality Bread" is made from the best flour we can buy. After July 1, everything strictly cash.

Rev. T. M. Brownlee, formerly financial agent for Grenada College, but now pastor of the Methodist church in Starkville, was in Grenada the latter part of last week and the first of this and was the guest of Rev. R. A. Tucker at the district parsonage. Mr. Brownlee preached at the union services on the square Sunday night. He has many friends in Grenada who are always glad to see him and it gives them pleasure to know that he is so generally popular in his work at Starkville.

Miss Mary Ida Sharp entertained delightfully Tuesday morning at rook in honor of her friend, Miss Grace Brownlee, of Starkville. Delicious refreshments were served.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMES ELECTION OFFICERS

The Democratic Executive Committee of Grenada County met at the court house in Grenada, Tuesday, August 1, at 10 o'clock a. m. according to call. There were present, O. F. Lawrence, Chairman; W. E. Brunson, T. C. Staten, J. P. Smith, and E. L. James. B. D. Newsom, the Secretary being absent, E. L. James was chosen Secretary pro tem. D. S. Amyette held proxy of J. N. Provine, and B. L. Harris held proxy of R. V. Nason and O. F. Lawrence also had proxies of S. C. Mims, Jr. V. A. Bridges and B. D. Newsom, a quorum being present in person and by proxy, the chairman stated that August 1, was the day fixed by law for the naming of officers to hold primary, whereupon the following were named to hold the Democratic primary August 15, and the second primary, September 5, if one be held. On motion the first named officer for each precinct is hereby designated to have charge of the tickets and to serve as returning officer:

GRENA DA.

O. L. Kimbrough, Sr.
W. Rippey,
J. L. Avert,
Judges.
H. J. Williams,
Zac Semmes,
Clerks.

TIE PLANT.

D. G. Ross,
Albert George,
J. J. Nichols,
Judges.
Ed Lewis,
Chas. Sizemore,
Clerks.
W. L. Prather, Bailiff.

ELLIOTT.

J. H. Bull, Sr.
P. A. Horton,
Mrs. Isa M. Cohea,
Judges.
Mrs. Opal Thompson,
G. A. Nail,
Clerks.
J. F. Ware, Bailiff.

GRAYSPORT.

W. B. Parker,
O. H. Perry,
W. W. Koonce,
Judges.
Miss Fannie Lee Parker,
H. H. Marter,
Clerks.
Dr. Tillman, Bailiff.

PROVIDENCE.

J. H. Woods,
L. M. Trussell,
R. C. Shumate,
Judges.
Guy James,
R. F. Carpenter,
Clerks.
Ed Frasier, Bailiff.

SPEARS.

J. N. Provine,
Lee Clark,
G. C. Trusty,
Judges.
D. A. Williams,
H. A. Clark,
Clerks.
A. A. Henson, Bailiff.

KIRKMAN.

W. V. Horton,

Ed McCormik,
Luther Pritchard,
Judges.
Wallace McCormick,
N. B. Jacks,
Clerks.
Boyd McCormick, Bailiff.

HARDY.

G. D. Thomerson,
W. E. Smith,
W. H. McNeil,
Judges.
G. M. Geeslin,
Mrs. Mary N. Gully,
Clerks.
D. V. Martin, Bailiff.

PEA RIDGE.

W. E. Brunson,
B. L. Harris, Sr.
T. C. Staten,
Judges.
W. D. Staten,
W. W. Whitaker,
Clerks.
J. W. Harris, Bailiff.

HOLCOMB.

Joe H. Harris,
Ed Holcomb,
L. T. Hayden,
Judges.
R. V. Nason,
Vernon Gibson,
Clerks.
J. D. Fisackerly, Bailiff.

On motion all persons appointed to hold the primary are urged to be on hand promptly so that the polls may be opened on due time as required by law. An order was passed declaring Judge T. L. Lamb the regular nominee for circuit judge for this district insofar as Grenada County is concerned.

Notice is hereby given that the ballot boxes will be ready to be turned over to the officer to have charge of the tickets on or by August 12. On motion Committee adjourned to meet Wednesday, August 16, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

PRIMARY REGULATIONS BRING HOWL FROM WEAKLY WEEKLY

(Continued from page 1)
ple are honest, and want the fair thing done. A great majority of those opposed to Senator Vardaman, do not want to use unfair tactics, and they are not going to stand for a dishonest election.
"Senator Vardaman asks only a fair and honest election, an honest and correct count of the ballots, with THE BALLOT BOX ON THE TABLE AND NOT UNDER IT."
"The State Executive Committee is very foolish when it thinks it can interfere with the electorate of Mississippi. And it is disgusting to see a body of men, called together for high and noble purposes, devote their energies to low and cunning schemes, for the injury of a man they dislike. The imposition of trust and responsibility ought to be enough to submerge meanness and petty malice."
"What authority is vested in the Executive Committee for the sole and only purpose of limiting the Democratic primaries to WHITE persons. Any further use of power is an arrogant assumption of unwarranted authority, and will be met with the justifiable resentment of the people of Mississippi."
"Every one knows that the State Executive Committee expects ITS election managers to challenge the supporters of Senator Vardaman, and no one else. The Antis are busy talking that sort of stuff. Happily, very little of that will be done."
"The managers of elections have no

more right to challenge voters than other citizens. The law says that any member of the Party may challenge another offering to vote."

In the paragraph immediately above, the weekly Weekly disputes that any "election managers" have any right to challenge the right of any one to vote. Here again the weekly Weekly finds itself at cross purposes with the law. In Section 3717, Code 1906 is found this language: "Any member of the party holding the primary, OR ANY PRIMARY ELECTION OFFICER, may challenge any person offering to vote and cause him to answer, under oath, QUESTIONS RELATING TO HIS QUALIFICATIONS." The weekly Weekly may not know how to read an ordinary legal paragraph and apply it.

"The white democrats of the state are going to the polls and express their choice for United States Senator, Congressmen, Supreme Court Judge, Circuit Judge and Chancellor as they see fit. If some miserable little bunch of hate-cursed politicians think they are going to interfere, they had better pray for the speedy enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and put themselves under its protective Aegis."

We think every thinking, honest person agrees that the coming primary is to get an "honest expression" of the white Democrats who are legally entitled to vote.
If "the State Executive Committee is wholly in the hands" of those opposed to Vardaman politically, and if "most of the county committees are in the same shape," did this not come about on a legally and duly authorized way, and are not a great many of these committees so constituted because the people of the various coun-

ties of the State wanted to place their stamp of disapproval on Mr. Vardaman's attitude during the war with Germany, and his day in and day out fault-finding with his party leaders? "The State Executive Committee" does not want to "interfere with the electorate of Mississippi" but is undertaking to say that party deserters and Ishmaelites shall not exercise the balance of power in a Democratic primary which by law and every rule of right they have no business in.
"Every one knows that the State Executive Committee" has no "election managers" and that it is not undertaking to name any. All primary election officers are named by the County Executive Committees.

"Despite the action of" socialists democrats and democrat-republicans and their allies and all belly-achers generally, "the primary election will be held" according to law and in accordance with the will of the white Democrats who stood by the party flag in the presidential election of 1920. Deserters to the mourners bench.

Threats of defiance of law and of lynching those who try to hold an old time rock ribbed democratic primary will avail Mr. Vardaman and associate mental microbes and political doodlebugs nothing.

The same thing that terrorized Belshazzar in the centuries ago when the Biblical record says that a hand appeared on the wall and wrote these words, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin,"—"weighed in the balances and found wanting"—is bringing a similar terror today to the man who is physically unfit to make his own campaign. He knows that the people of Mississippi have weighed him. Four years ago his case was submitted to a Mississippi jury and "guilty" was their verdict. The proof accumulates to show that that verdict was correct.



"Don't worry about OUR house
it is covered with —

Carey
ASFALTS LATE
SHINGLES

"The Shingle that never curls"

CAREY Shingles are spark-proof. The crushed slate surfacing embedded in a thick body of heavy felt and water-proofing compounds underneath, unfailingly protects against roof-communicated fires.

You secure a lower fire insurance rate when you have a Carey Asfaltslate Shingle Roof. Your property is a safer fire risk. Carey Asfaltslate Shingles are made in two beautiful shades of red and green. Ask us for samples and prices.

City Lumber Co.

Lumber Dealers and Contractors

Phone 79

GRENA DA, MISS



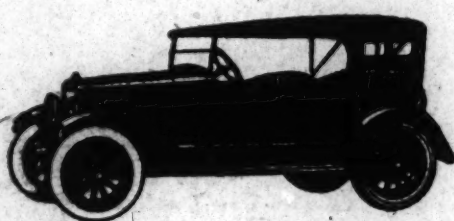
See its purity

IN the fluffy whiteness of Richland Lily Flour you'll see its absolute purity, for skilled millers make snow-white Richland Lily from the finest soft winter wheat available. But more important still, you'll taste its wholesome goodness in the delicious, full-flavored biscuits, breads, cakes, and pastries that are made the Richland Lily way.

For all bakings Richland Lily Flour gives most pleasing results—an appealing flavor that just can't be imitated. Order a sack from your grocer today and you will be a lifelong booster of Richland Lily Flour.

DAVIS MIZE AND COMPANY
GRENA DA, MISSISSIPPI

RICHLAND LILY
flour
CHAS. TIEDERMANN MILLING CO. O'Fallon and Collinsville, Illinois



Overland is one of the most popular cars in America today and stands more firmly intrenched than ever in popular favor.

At \$550, the Overland offers greater automobile value for the money than any other car.

A springbase of 130 inches, with big car-riding comfort, modern 3-speed forward and reverse sliding gear transmission, a safe braking system with a square inch of braking surface to every 15 pounds of weight, all-steel touring body with baked-on lustrous finish and many other exclusive Overland features.

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Overland
at \$550

GRENA DA AUTO COMPANY

J. H. NEELEY, President
Phone 57 Grenada, Miss. "On the Square"

SISSON LAYS BARE AUTOC-RACY OF ARMY OFFICERS

(Continued from page 3.)
ing care of the surplus property and the reserve property of the Army.

Mr. Wood of Indiana was chairman of the subcommittee having charge of the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, Mr. Wason was also a member of that committee, and I was a member of the committee. We made a very strenuous effort two years ago to ascertain the whereabouts of that surplus property, how much was in the various depots throughout the country, what there was in the City of Washington. Mr. Wood and all the subcommittee were very anxious to know. He summoned various and sundry people to come before the committee. We were not able to find out. The fact is it is a difficult matter now to tell how much surplus the Government has on hand. We do know that millions of dollars worth of property have been permitted to go to waste and to ruin. A great deal of it has rotted; automobiles have been permitted to stay out in the open. I want to call to your attention again, lest we forget, a matter that Mr. Wood brought to the attention of the House some years ago in reference to the number of typewriters bought and held in reserve and the number sent abroad. They ran up into the thousands upon top of thousands. We were making an effort to find out where they were. Somebody told us some were stored down here in a garage. We went down and downstairs we could not find anything about what was upstairs. Nobody knew what was up on the top floors. Somebody said that he thought that there was some Army stuff up there, but he said he did not know anything about it; did not know what it was. Mr. Wood got on an elevator and told the man that he wanted him to take him up to where that Army stuff was stored.

We went up and found a typewriter repair shop and found several hundred typewriters undergoing repair. We asked if there were any more, and they said yes. We went through and found new typewriters upon top of typewriters piled up in unopened boxes, and furniture, two whole floors of it. That building must have been 150 or 200 feet long and 40 or 50 feet wide, two floors, where this stuff was. Now, I have heard from other sources that in New York, New Jersey, and all over the country there is a vast quantity of stores, and the Army has been holding on to it. That is one of the reasons they assign now why they need all these civilian employees. We all thought then and now that that stuff ought to have been sold. But our committee had no jurisdiction to authorize the sale. If we had the jurisdiction we would have required it be sold.

A great many of these civilian employees are employed in connection with river and harbor work, but that is in the Engineer Corps, and the number now in the Engineer Corps is 13,026. In the next bill, however, that is the only line of civilian employees that has been increased. In this current bill there will be 19,189, in round numbers. Of course, that may vary a little. But that is the number which, if this bill is enacted, will be actually carried.

I feel that a great reform could be accomplished here, but it is going to take some patient legislation. I may be wrong about it, but I do not believe a soldier is made a worse soldier by making him useful. Now, I do not believe he is less able, after being in the Army for some time, to perform his duty in civil life by being employed in the Army in some useful work which will save money to the taxpayers.

Now, what has struck me with a great deal of force is this: That I go down to a marine's camp in the Panama Canal Zone of down the Potomac River here. I do not find an army of civil employees. The men do the work. By the way, that marine camp down the Potomac River was under the control of the son of a very distinguished Member of Congress here, and I think he is one of the most useful officers in the Army of Navy, a young man whose life I hope will be spared to the service for many many years. I regret that he is now in bad health. I think he is one of the ideals of the Army or Navy. He is a man of fine spirit and fine character. In addition to being a man of fine spirit and character and a man to be admired in time of peace, he is a great soldier. He is as great a soldier as ever wore the uniform of America or any other country, a man of Spartan courage—truthful and honest and straightforward—that is Gen. Smedley Butler. (Applause.)

Now, you do not find Smedley Butler, every time he wants a little improvement on a house, letting the house rot down. He goes and says to the boys, "Let us fix the house." In other words, he does thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of

work, and it does not cost the Government a penny. Why? Because he gets the right sort of spirit into his men. Thousands and thousands of dollars are saved in the way of labor.

Why? Because they have the right spirit. Now, I feel that if you would put this right spirit into the Army officer, if you would fill him with that enthusiasm for service, fill him with that desire to render efficient service to the country in time of peace, get him to understand that there is a bottom to the Treasury, that there is a limit to the patience of the American taxpayer, if you please, so that he will have the men to become useful in time of peace and save money for the taxpayer by doing things for themselves, then you will begin to popularize your Army. You can not popularize the Army among the people and the taxpayers by the present conduct of the Army.

Expenditures for Military Purposes by Fiscal Years, 1896-1921 (Fiscal Year Ending June 30.)

Fiscal Year	Expenditure
1896	\$27,993,209.99
1897	29,868,045.18
1898	65,362,261.44
1899	246,091,994.40
1900	107,439,567.18
1901	119,874,745.52
1902	88,548,856.65
1903	80,295,258.85
1904	83,767,784.74
1905	88,210,154.06
1906	81,605,872.96
1907	87,089,151.58
1908	95,179,390.81
1909	114,938,393.70
1910	116,452,269.44
1911	114,755,794.80
1912	102,331,876.68
1913	108,382,063.05
1914	113,318,555.36
1915	115,821,879.43
1916	122,391,895.58
1917	401,418,216.94
1918	5,632,730,914.06
1919	8,915,973,972.50
1920	1,008,300,356.08
1921	439,485,094.73
Total	\$18,505,627,575.71

Now, this is only the Army expense and does not include the Navy and many other military and naval expenses. But look, gentlemen, during the year 1914, the first year of the World War, we expended \$113,318,555.36, as compared with \$439,485,094.73 this last year. This year we should get back to normal. The people demand it. They are tired of this great burden, and they see no reason why they should now support all this tinsel and red tape and show.

Lessons From Last War.
Mr. Chairman, I trust that this World War has taught not only us but the people of the world some useful lessons. One thing we should learn is that so-called military preparedness does not insure a nation a victory. Germany was the best prepared nation in the world and yet she failed. Let me repeat what I have often said on this floor before. A nation is not strong in comparison to the size of its army or navy. A big army and a big navy in time of peace are more often evidence of the weakness of a nation. A nation is only strong when that nation's government is loved and honored by its people. When the people love the government their capacity to defend and protect it depends first upon its food supply. In other words, the strength of the government is dependent primarily upon the strength and prosperity of its farmers. No army is strong unless it is fed. Every modern military authority worth consulting confirms this statement. You can not determine a nation's strength by looking at the size of her army or the number of her ships. Our best preparation today is to relieve the taxpayers of their burden and give the people a chance to get out of debt and to be independent and prosperous. Let them know that those in power will not take from them their substance and give it to others, even though they do wear the uniform of a soldier. The people believe, and so do I, that a big army is provocative of war and that a big army is the cause of most wars. It was the cause of the World War. Germany thought that she could rely upon her war machine to end the war quickly. If she had not had the big army she would not have so precipitately rushed into this war. A few weeks' delay would have averted this war. Too much army has been the curse of the world. A large standing army is a constant enemy to all good government. Nations are too prone to go to war when they have a large army, and that for no good cause.

His Speech Some Years Ago.
In a speech that I made here a good many years ago I made the statement that a careful study of the causes of war will convince people that most wars are fought over very frivolous affairs and that most of them have been fought about matters which could have been adjusted if men had approached the question with fair and open minds. I do not know of a bet-

ter illustration of that than the spark that set the world afire in the murder of the Austrian crown prince and princess. That little spark set the world afire and caused the World War. That World War cost the Governments of Europe and the Government of the United States, as nearly as can be estimated—and it is still only an estimate—something like \$300,000,000,000. With what we loaned the Allies it cost us something like \$50,000,000,000. It cost England more than that many billion of dollars. But that is nothing compared to the financial loss occasioned by the disorganization of business and to the loss of life.

Now, while we are protesting to the world that we are a Nation of peace lovers, why not make good our profession at this hour in the history of the world? If the other nations of the world do not follow in our lead there is no trouble to change our tactics instantly. At now is the time of all times in the history of the world to take the lead and show the world that we believe the world can transact its business without resorting to bestial and horrid war. Gentlemen of the committee, stop for one moment and think of the horrors of this war just closed—more horrible than any war in the past. When we think of it we shudder and wonder, "Is all this a necessary part of our boasted civilization? Are we really civilized? Are we far removed from savagery? Is the civilized man more cruel than the savage?" If you scratch skin deep you seem to find a fiendish savage in us all. Gases and acids and the modern horrible weapons of death, invented and used were never dreamed of in the past. However much men throw up their hands and protest against it, when war comes we are going to destroy the enemy with whatever means we have, and the more effective, however cruel, we are going to use, and there is no use in our deceiving ourselves. When human beings act in mass and are enraged they become beasts, and when acting in mass are the most cruel of beasts, because they exercise the highest degree of intelligence in the destruction of their enemies.

What we need to do now as a Nation is to make a substantial reduction in our Army and Navy so as to be able to say to the world "Come and join in this march of peace." Stop for one moment and think what might have been accomplished for the people of the world if they had used these billions in upbuilding the nations of the earth, in enlightening the dark places of the world along peaceful pursuits and peaceful improvements. What miles of magnificent highways might have been constructed across our fertile plains and over our mountain ranges! What marvelous leviathans of the sea might have been constructed to enable us to communicate with every port of the world! What marvelous institutions of education might have been erected! How much could have been accomplished for the poor and ignorant of this world by the expenditure of that vast sum of money! Indeed, if it had been done with the same earnestness as we went to war and flew at each others' throats, no doubt we would have reached that time prophesied that we are to reach in some age of the world's history, when "they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall

they learn war any more." We would have reached that period when the man most honored would be the one who distributed the greatest pleasures in the world by acts of charity, the man who removed the pangs of pain from the greatest number of hearts, the man who dried up the greatest number of human tears. He would have been the man most honored, and not the man who had directed armies in the shedding of oceans of blood. The most honored men in history have been the great captains of death, the great leaders of men who, if they had done privately what they did as leaders of armies, would have been stigmatized as the greatest murderers of the earth. The man who slays his private enemy is called a murderer, and we draw our cloaks around us and shun him as if he were to be dreaded and feared. But when we vote to go to war and when with drums and banners our boys go marching down the streets, we make heroes of the great military commanders.

Lee and Grant.
We have made the Caesars and Alexander and Napoleons, the Lees and the Grants, the great heroes of history, and have pointed our boys to them as great men. They were great men, but I fear that we have overlooked those things which were greatest in them. The greatest thing about Lee was not the fact that he was a great director of men in telling them how to kill one another. The fact that Robert E. Lee was a great character, a great heart, and a great man—these are the things that we

ought to remember. He was one of the greatest men of the world for all times because of these mighty virtues. The same is true about Grant. While he was a great commander, yet the greatest things that Grant did were not those that are always remembered about him. The greatest things that Grant did were those he was able to accomplish immediately after the war. I think the greatest

thing Grant ever said was when he was called upon to send some fresh troops to one of the States erstwhile at war with him. He sent that famous message that blazed its way from one end of this country to the other: "Let us have peace. We have had enough bloodshed." That great heart of his is the thing that ought to make the boys love and admire him. Ah, is a perfect description of a modern

We have been making too much of the accomplishments of good men in time of peace. Our poets sing of the man at the head of the battle, but they do not sing as often about the man who is the head of some great peaceful institution. I can not refrain from reading what to my mind is a perfect description of a modern

(Continued on page 8)

Don't be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

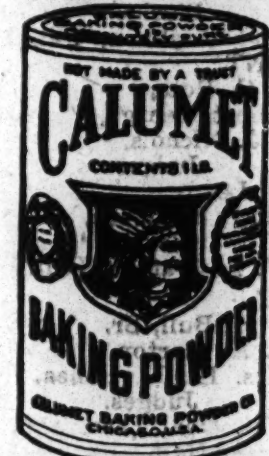
Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day

USE

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



BEST BY TEST

The World's Greatest Baking Powder

—It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.

—You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.



Illinois Central System's Appreciation of Its Faithful Employees

The pension department of the Illinois Central System, which has been in operation twenty-one years, is a strong factor in promoting the allegiance of employees. The Illinois Central System was the third railroad in the country to establish a pension system for its employees, and up to date it has paid out to pensioners a total of \$2,456,000.00. Since the adoption of the pension system 1,499 employees have been retired on pension.

Under the pension system as operated by the Illinois Central System, each year of service by an employee serves in the same manner as the payment of a premium on an endowment insurance policy. The main difference is that there is no charge whatever against the employee. The pension system is financed entirely by the railroad.

The amount of the pension awarded depends upon the length of service and the average pay. For each year of continuous service the pensioner is allowed 1 per cent of the average monthly pay received during the last ten years of his active service.

Thus, an employee with thirty years of service to his credit who had received an average of \$150 a month during the last ten years would, upon retiring, receive 30 per cent of \$150, or \$45 a month during the remainder of his life; with forty years of service he would receive \$60 a month, and with fifty years of service he would receive \$75 a month.

An employee with thirty years of service to his credit who had received an average of \$200 a month during the last ten years would, upon retiring, receive 30 per cent of \$200, or \$60 a month during the remainder of his life; with forty years of service he would receive \$80 a month, and with fifty years of service he would receive \$100 a month.

An employee with thirty years of service to his credit who had received an average of \$250 a month during the last ten years would, upon retiring, receive 30 per cent of \$250, or \$75 a month during the remainder of his life; with forty years of service he would receive \$100 a month, and with fifty years of service he would receive \$125 a month.

The minimum pension is \$25 a month, and any employee entitled to less than that under the computation as outlined above receives the minimum.

An employee does not have to live to be any certain age in order to obtain the benefits of the pension system, if he becomes incapacitated for work. In some cases employees who have not been in the service more than fifteen years, regardless of their age, have been pensioned. The rule is that any employee who becomes incapacitated after twenty-five years of service is entitled to be pensioned.

In addition to the foregoing, the pensioned employees of the Illinois Central System receive other considerations which attest the esteem in which they are held by the railroad, among them annual passes for themselves and their wives over the lines of the entire Illinois Central System.

That the interest of the pensioned employees and their loyalty to the company can be counted upon has been evidenced many times by their readiness to return to active service and render such assistance as they can in times of emergency.

The board of pensions, which administers the department, is composed of officers who themselves have been in the service of the railroad many years. The service records of the board members range from eighteen to forty-six years.

We believe that the employees of the Illinois Central System as a body are as efficient and as loyal as any large body of employees in the service of any other railroad or any other large industry. They are invaluable to our railway system and our patrons, and we believe that our patrons have that same high appreciation of their fidelity and loyalty and efficiency that we have.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.

The Big-Town Round Up

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

Illustrations by Irwin Myers

Copyright by William MacLeod Raine

"It's correct," Colin Whitford, much moved, put a hand on the younger man's shoulder. "Son, you know what I'd like to tell you. I reckon I can't say it right."

"We'll consider it said, Mr. Whitford," answered Clay with his quick, boyish smile. "No use in spillin' a lot of dictionary words."

"Why didn't you tell us?" "It was nothin' to brag about."

Bromfield came to time with a thin words of thanks. "We're all greatly in your debt, Mr. Lindsay."

As the days passed the malicious jealousy of the New York clubman deepened to a steady hatred. A fellow of ill-controlled temper, his thin-skinned vanity writhed at the condition which confronted him. He was engaged to a girl who preferred another and better man, one against whom he had an unalterable grudge. He recognized in the westerner an eager energy, a clean-cut resilience, and an abounding vitality he would have given a great deal to possess. His own early manhood had been frittered away in futile dissipations and he resented bitterly the contrast between himself and Lindsay that must continually be present in the mind of the girl who had promised to marry him. He had many adventurous things to offer her—such advantages as modern civilization has made desirable to hothouse women—but he could not give the clean, splendid youth she craved. It was the price he had paid for many sybaritic pleasures he had been too soft to deny himself.

With only a little more than two weeks of freedom before her, Beatrice made the most of her days. For the first time in her life she became a creature of moods. The dominant ones were rebellion, recklessness and repentance. While Bromfield waited and fumed she rode and tramped with Clay. It was not fair to her affianced lover. She knew that. But there were times when she wanted to shriek as dressmakers and costumers fussed over her and wore out her jangled nerves with multitudinous details. The same hysteria welled up in her occasionally at the luncheons and dinners that were being given in honor of her approaching marriage.

It was not logical, of course. She was moving toward the destiny she had chosen for herself. But there was an instinct in her, savage and primitive, to hurt Bromfield because she herself was suffering. In the privacy of her room she passed hours of tearful regret for these bursts of fierce insurrection.

Ten days before the wedding Beatrice wounded his vanity flagrantly. Clarendon was giving an informal tea for her at his rooms. Half an hour before the time set, Beatrice got him on the wire and explained that her car was stalled with engine trouble two miles from Yonkers.

"I'm awfully sorry, Clay," she pleaded. "We ought not to have come so far. Please tell our friends I've been delayed, and—I won't do it again."

Bromfield hung up the receiver in a cold fury. He restrained himself for the moment, made the necessary explanation, and went through with the tea somehow. But as soon as his guests were gone he gave himself up to his anger. He began planning a revenge on the man who no doubt was laughing in his sleeve at him. He wanted the fellow exposed, discredited and humiliated.

But how? Walking up and down his room like a caged panther, Bromfield remembered that Lindsay had other enemies in New York, powerful ones, who would be eager to co-operate with him in bringing about the man's downfall. Was it possible for him to work with them under cover? If so, in what way?

Clarendon Bromfield was not a criminal, but a conventional member of society. It was not in his mind or in his character to plot the murder or mayhem of his rival. What he wanted was a public disgrace, one that would blare his name out to the newspapers as a lawbreaker. He wanted to sicken Beatrice and her father of their strange infatuation for Lindsay.

A plan began to unfold itself for him. It was one which called for expert assistance. He called up Jerry Durand, got him on the telephone, and made an appointment to meet him secretly.

CHAPTER XV

"No Violence."

The ex-pugilist sat back in the chair chewing an unlighted cigar, his fishy eyes fixed on Bromfield. Scars still decorated the colorless face, souvenirs of a battle in which he had been bested by a man he hated. Durand had a capacity for silence. He waited now for this exquisite from the upper world to tell his business.

unexpecting announcement to doing this. A fastidious sense of the obligations of class served him for a soul and the thing he was about to do could not be justified even in his loose code of ethics. He examined the ferule of his Malacca cane nervously.

"I've come to you, Mr. Durand, about—about a fellow called Lindsay." The bulbous eyes of the other narrowed. He distrusted on principle all kid gloves. Those he had met were mostly ambitious reformers. Furthermore, any stranger who mentioned the name of the Arizona became instantly an object of suspicion.

"What about him?" "I understand that you and he are not on friendly terms. I've gathered that from what's been told me. Am I correct?"

Durand thrust out his salient chin. "Say, what the hell are you? What's eatin' you? Whatta you want?"

"I'd care not tell my name."

"Nothin' doin'. No name, no business. That goes."

"Very well. My name is Bromfield. This fellow Lindsay—gets in my way. I want to—eliminate him."

"Are you askin' me to croak him?" "Good G—d, no! I don't want him hurt—physically," cried Bromfield, alarmed.

"Whatta you want, then?" The tight-lipped mouth and the harsh voice called for a showdown.

"I want him discredited—disgraced."

"Why?"

"Some friends of mine are infatuated by him. I want to unmask him in a public way so as to disgust them with him."

"I'm hep. It's a girl."

"We'll not discuss that," said the clubman with a touch of hauteur.



"Say! Who the H—l Are You? What's Eatin' You? Whatta You Want?"

"As to the price, if you can arrange the thing as I want it done, I'll not haggle over terms."

The ex-pugilist listened sourly to Bromfield's proposition. He watched narrowly this fashionably dressed visitor. His suspicions still stirred, but not so actively. He was inclined to believe in the sincerity of the fellow's hatred of the westerner. Jealousy over a girl could easily account for it. Jerry did not intend to involve himself until he had made sure.

"Whatta you want me to do? Come clean."

"Could we get him into a gambling-house, arrange some disgraceful mixup with a woman, get the place raided by the police, and have the whole thing come out in the papers?"

Jerry's slitted eyes went off into space. The thing could be arranged. The trouble in getting Lindsay was to draw him into a trap he could not break through. If Bromfield could deliver his enemy into his hands, Durand thought he would be a fool not to make the most of the chance. As for this soft-fingered swell's stipulation against physical injury, that could be ignored if the opportunity offered.

"Can you bring this Lindsay to a gambling-dump? Will he come with you?" demanded the gang politician.

"I think so. I'm not sure. But if I do that, can you fix the rest?"

"It'll cost money."

"How much will you need?"

"A couple thousand to start with. More before I've finished. I've got to save the cops."

Bromfield had prepared for this contingency. He counted out a thousand dollars in bills of large denominations.

"I'll cut that figure in two. Understand. He's not to be hurt. I won't have any rough work."

"Leave that to me."

"And you've got to arrange it so that when the house is raided I escape without being known."

"I'll do that, too. Leave your address and I'll send a man up later to wise you as to the scheme when I get one fixed up."

On a sheet torn from his memorandum book Bromfield wrote the name of the club which he most frequented.

"Don't forget the newspapers. I want them to get the story," said the clubman, rising.

"I'll see they cover the raid."

Bromfield, massaging a glove onto his long fingers, added another word of caution. "Don't slip up on this thing. Lindsay's a long way from being a soft mark."

"Don't I know it?" snapped Durand viciously. "There'll be no slip-up this time if you do your part. We'll get him, and we'll get him right."

"Without any violence, of course."

"Oh, of course."

Was there a covert but derisive

expression in that scornful snarl? Bromfield did not know, but he took away with him an unease that disturbed his sleep that night.

Before the clubman was out of the hotel, Jerry was snapping instructions at one of his satellites.

"Trail that fellow. Find where he goes, who he is, what girl he's mashed on, all about him. See if he's hooked up with Lindsay. And how? Hop to it! Did you get a slant at him as he went out?"

"Sure I did. He's my meat."

The trailer vanished.

Jerry stood at the window, still sullenly chewing his unlighted cigar, and watched his late visitor and the trailer lose themselves in the hurrying crowds.

"White-livered sump. No violence, Mr. Durand. Hmp! Different here." An evil grin broke through on the thin-lipped, cruel face.

When Bromfield approached to Clay with a touch of stiffness that he would be glad to show him a side of New York night life probably still unfamiliar to him, the cattleman felt a surprise he carefully concealed. He guessed that this was a belated attempt on the part of Miss Whitford's fiancé to overcome the palpable dislike he had for her friend. If so, the impulse that inspired the offer was a creditable one. Lindsay had no desire to take in any of the plague spots of the city with Bromfield. Something about the society man set his back up to use his own phrase. But because this was true he did not intend to be outdone in generosity by a successful rival. Promptly and heartily he accepted the invitation. If he had known that a note and a card from Jerry Durand lay in the vest pocket of his cynical host while he was holding out the olive branch, it is probable the Arizona would have said, "No, thank you, kind sir."

The note mentioned no names. It said, "Wednesday, at Maddock's, 11 p. m. Show this card."

And to Maddock's, on Wednesday, at an hour something earlier than 11, the New Yorker led his guest after a call at one or two clubs.

Even from the outside the place had a dilapidated look that surprised Lindsay. The bell was of that brand you keep pulling till you discover it is out of order. Decayed gentility marked the neighborhood, though the blank front of the houses looked impeccably respectable.

As a feeble camouflage of its real reason for being, Maddock's called itself the "Omni-club." But when Clay found how particular the doorkeeper was as to those who entered he guessed at once it was a gambling house.

From behind a grating the man peered at them doubtfully. Bromfield showed a card, and after some hesitation on the part of his inquisitor, passed the examination. Toward Clay the doorkeeper jerked his head inquiringly.

"He's all right," the clubman vouched.

Azain there was a suspicious and lengthy scrutiny.

The door opened far enough to let them slide into a scantily furnished hall. On the landing was another guard, a heavy, brutal-looking fellow who was no doubt the "chucker-out."

He, too, looked them over closely, but after a glance at the card drew aside to let them pass.

Through a door near the head of the stairs they moved into a large room, evidently made from several smaller ones with the partitions torn down and the ceilings pillared at intervals.

Clay had read about the magnificence of Canfield's in the old days, and he was surprised that one so fastidious as Bromfield should patronize a place so dingy and so rough as this.

At the end of one room was a marble mantelpiece above which there was a defaced, gilt-frame mirror. The chandeliers, the chairs, the wallpaper, all suggested the same note of one-time opulence worn to shabbiness.

A game of Klondike was going. There were two roulette wheels, a faro table, and one circle of poker players.

The cold eyes of a sleek, slippery man sliding cards out of a faro-box looked at the westerner curiously.

Among the suckers who came to this den of thieves to be robbed were none of Clay's stamp. Lindsay watched the white, dexterous hands of the dealer with an honest distaste. All along the border from Juarez to Calexico he had seen just such soft, skilled fingers, fleecing those who tolled. He knew the bloodless, impassive face of the

professional gambler as well as he knew the anxious, reckless ones of his victims. His knowledge had told him little good of this breed of parasites who preyed upon a credulous public.

The traffic of this room was crooked business by day as well as by night. A partition ran across the rear of the back parlor which showed no opening but two small holes with narrow shelves at the bottom. Back of that was the paraphernalia of the pool-room, another device to separate customers from their money by playing the "ponies."

As Clay looked around it struck him that the personnel of this gambling-den's patrons was a singularly depressing one. All told, there were not a dozen respectable-looking people in the room. Most of those present were derelicts of life, the failures of a great city washed up by the tide. Some were pallid, haggard wretches clinging to the vestiges of a prosperity that had once been theirs. Others were hard-faced ruffians from the underworld. Not a few bore the marks of the drug victim. All of those playing had a manner of furtive suspicion. They knew that if they risked their money the house would rob them. Yet they played.

Bromfield bought a small stack of chips at the roulette table.

"Won't you take a whirl at the wheel?" he asked Lindsay.

"Thanks, no, I believe not," his guest answered.

The westerner was a bit disgusted at his host's lack of discrimination. "Does he think I'm a soft mark too?" he wondered. "If this is what he calls high life I've had more than enough already."

His disgust was shared by the clubman. Bromfield had never been in such a dive before. His gambling had been done in gilded luxury. While he touched shoulders with this motley crew his nostrils twitched with fastidious disdain. He played, but his interest was not in the wheel. Durand had promised that there would be women and that one of them should be bribed to make a claim upon Clay at the proper moment. He had an unhappy feeling that the gang politician had thrown him down in this. If so, what did that mean? Had Durand some card up his sleeve? Was he using him as a catspaw to rake in his own chestnuts?

Clarendon Bromfield began to weaken. He and Clay were the only two men in the room in evening clothes. His quelling eye fell on tough, scarred faces that offered his fears no reassurance. Any one or all of them might be agents of Durand.

He shoved all of his chips out, putting half of them on number eight and the rest on seventeen. His object was to lose his stack immediately and be free to go. To his annoyance the whirling ball dropped into the pocket labeled eight.

"Let's get out of this hole," he said.

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to Lindsay in a low voice. "I don't like it."

"Suits me," agreed the other.

As Bromfield was cashing his chips Clay came rigidly to attention. Two men had just come into the room. One of them was "Slim" Jim Collins, the other Gorilla Dave. As yet they had not seen him. He did not look at them, but at his host. There was a question in his mind he wanted solved. The clubman's gaze passed over both the newcomers without the least sign of recognition.

"I didn't know what this joint was like or I'd never have brought you," apologized Clarendon. "A friend of mine told me about it. He's got a queer fancy if he likes this frazzled dive."

Clay acquitted Bromfield of conspiracy. He must have been talked here by Durand's men. His host had nothing to do with it. What for? They could not openly attack him.

"Slim" Jim's eyes fell on him. He nudged Dave. Both of them, standing near the entrance, watched Lindsay steadily.

Some one outside the door raised the cry, "The bulls are comin'." Instantly the room leaped to frenzied excitement. Men dived for the doors, bets forgotten and chips scattered over the floor. Chairs were smashed as they charged over them, tables overturned. The unwary were trodden underfoot.

Bromfield went into a panic. Why had he been fool enough to trust Durand? No doubt the fellow would ruin him as willingly as he would Lindsay. The raid was fifteen minutes ahead of schedule time. The ward politician had betrayed him. He

lay like a log. Some one dived for Lindsay and drove him against the wall, pinning him by the waist. A second figure joined the first and caught the cattleman's wrist.

Then the lights flashed on again. Clay saw that the man who had flung him against the partition was Gorilla Dave. A plain-clothes man with a star had twisted his wrist and was clinging to it. Bromfield was nowhere to be seen, but an open door to the left showed that he had found at least a temporary escape.

(To be continued.)

COLUMBUS AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

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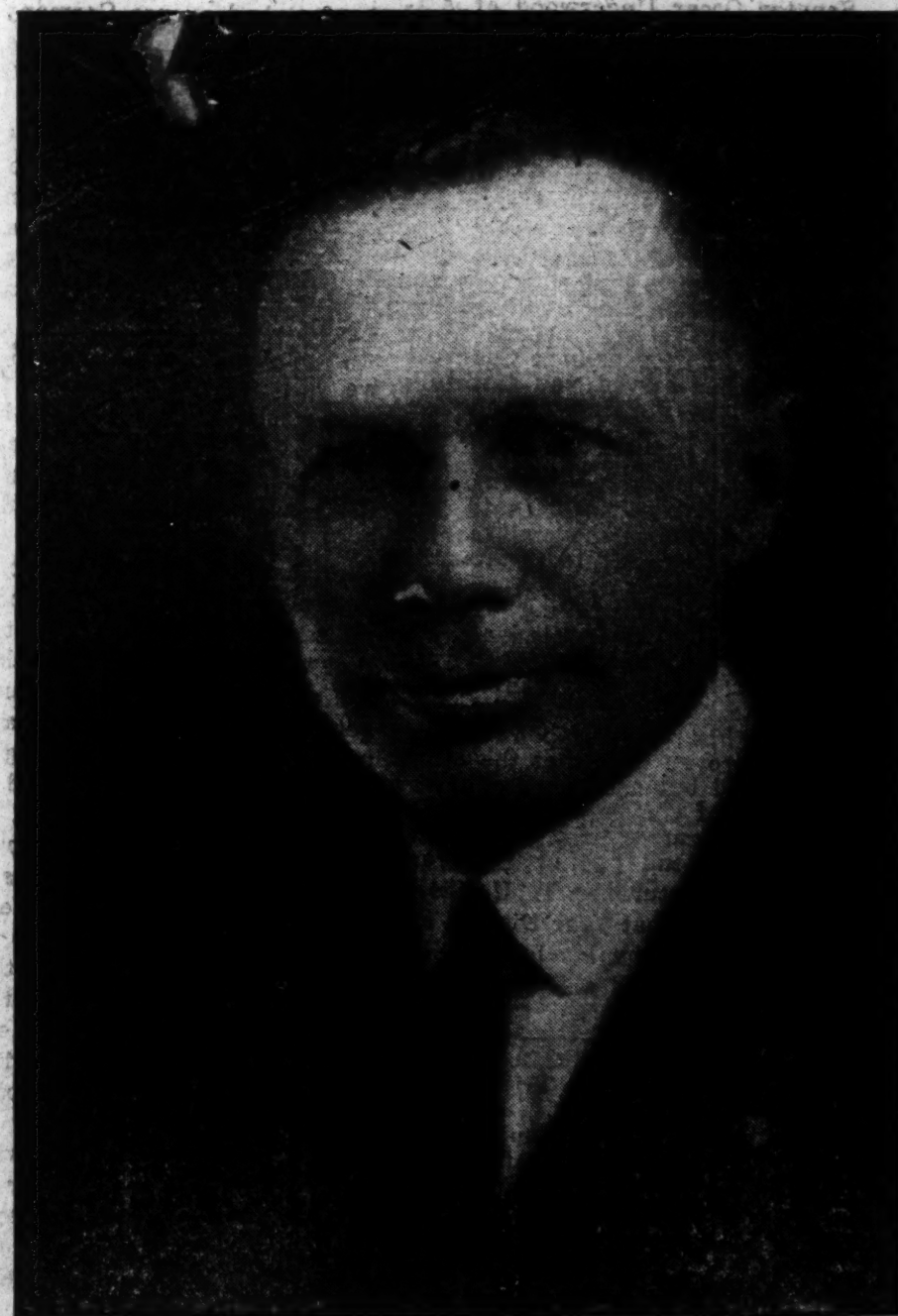
WEEK-END EXCURSION FARES

One and one-third fare for the round-trip, going Saturday and Sunday, returning following Monday. Minimum for 50 cents.

For further information apply local Ticket Agent

MY CHIEF AIM WILL BE

Service and Constructive legislation. I will work to create Foreign Markets for our Surplus Products. I will aid in the Development of Muscle Shoals Project. I will strive to Encourage harmonious relations between Labor and Capital, and I will try to instill throughout the country a spirit of confidence, optimism and prosperity.



B. S. SEMMELMAN

West Point, Mississippi

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS FROM

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Wisdom, Judgment and Influence Come From Experience

Men who have accomplished most in Congress and other walks of life are men of experience. Congress, like all business, must be composed of experienced men of ripe and rare judgment. These are the men who accomplish most and serve their employers best, whether they be members of Congress or executives in private business.

Office boys are not expected to and cannot perform the duties of the executive members of a firm. Many of the executive members were once office boys but because he is an exceptionally bright office boy, it cannot be expected that he is capable of filling an executive position until he has proven his worth or to replace a man who is serving his employer well just because he thinks he is capable of filling the position. The risk would be too great.

If, however, on the other hand, an executive officer were not serving his employer well, then business judgment dictates that such an unfaithful or incapable employee be discharged and a capable loyal man be given the position.

Directors of banks do not discharge their president because he has been president a number of years. They know that with each succeeding year of service he is a better bank president, more capable of serving them as he grows wiser in judgment and more powerful in the business world.

Farmers do not discharge a good plow hand simply because he has been a plow hand so many years and replace him with a man who knows nothing about plowing and never held a plow before. The farmer knows that with each succeeding year of experience he is a better plow hand and will produce better crops.

Our Government is a business magnified many times the combined business interests of the whole country. Experienced Congressmen who have served their constituents loyally and well, who hold ranking positions on the most powerful committees of Congress, serve their constituents best. These ranking places can be had only by long service. Each time a change is made, that District is the loser unless their Congressman has been unfaithful. A Congressman should be chosen with the same care that you choose the employees of your business.

Great Democrats and Republicans, who have served their people best and made names that are held up as examples to the school children of their States, are men who first learned and in learning accomplished much and as time went on served their Districts and States better with each succeeding year of service.

Ex-President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft, in appealing to the voters of his native State, said:

"There is only one thing that I want to say about Ohio that has a political tinge, and that is that I think a mistake has been made of recent years in Ohio in failing to continue as our Representatives the same people term after term. Length of service in the House and in the Senate is what gives influence, and, therefore, rotation in office, while it may satisfy the different counties and keep them from a county interchange war, very much interferes with the State of Ohio exercising that influence that it ought to exercise in the Senate and in the House. I am in favor, therefore, of continuing the representation as we have it, so that our Representatives shall be foremost in both halls of the Legislature. Why is it that the Small States of the East exercise so much power in Congress? It is not because an Eastern man has any more capacity in the matter of legislation than a Western man—certainly not more than an Ohio man. It is because when they get a good Representative, they keep him as long as he lives, and then he has the influence that vastly exceeds the more numerical representation of population."

A political writer in an article in the Saturday Evening Post in urging that experienced men be returned to Congress, said:

"It should be printed in every newspaper in every State all the time that the only way for a State, or any locality in a State, to secure adequate representation in Congress is to select good men, send them to Washington and keep them there. The new Representative and the new Senator gets nowhere. Experience and length of service are the only things that count in Congress. If a State continues her men in Congress,

they will eventually get to the top, provided they are men of average worth, and thus attain the power that will be of inestimable benefit to the State. Congress affords a good field for serious and honest endeavor, provided the people give the endeavor a chance to try. All that is needed is attention to business and an opportunity to serve, and the rewards will come; which rewards, by the way, are greater for the constituents than for the constituted. The Representative or the Senator has to work, and work hard; and the State, owing to the position attained, gets the results of that labor. And these results invariably are greater in direct ratio to the length of service allowed."

The late Senator George C. Vest, just before his voluntary retirement from Congress after a brilliant career extending over many years, said:

"New England, six small States, the majority of them not as large as the counties in Missouri, control the politics of the whole United States. They send their ablest men to both branches of Congress and keep them there as long as they can preserve the material interests of that section. It makes no difference how much these Representatives and Senators may differ with the people as to matters of sentiment and abstractions if they are true to the material interests of New England, that is enough."

Though these combined States in size are only a trifle larger than Mississippi, they elect loyal Representatives and keep them in Congress. The result is that New England spinners who buy our raw cotton are able to return it to us in cloth at a large profit because their Representatives in Congress are men ripe in judgment, wise in experience and powerful in influence because they are retained in Congress and can protect these manufacturers with a high tariff preventing foreign countries buying our cotton and returning the finished cloth at a reasonable profit.

Hon. Claud Kitchen, that peerless Democrat of North Carolina, says of your Congressman:

"I regard Hon. T. U. Sisson as one of the strongest men in the House of Representatives, and he is so regarded by his colleagues. He is a man of great ability, a diligent, faithful Representative, a fine debater and eloquent speaker, ever loyal to the principles and policies of his party. In a word, he is a big potential factor both in the Democratic caucus and in the House, and I consider any District or State fortunate in having such a Representative."

That beloved and honored Democrat, Hon. Champ Clark, when Speaker of the House, said:

"I have watched Mr. Sisson's career with a great deal of interest and pleasure since he first came to Congress and know him to be an honest, industrious, capable Representative, very active in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee, which demonstrates his standing in the House." Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, honored signally by the Democrats, said of Mr. Sisson:

"I regard him as one of the strongest and most forceful men in the House. He has made very rapid advancement and has secured a place on the Appropriations Committee that is not only of great value to him but to the people of Mississippi. He is always able and earnest in looking after the interests of his people, and a Democrat of sterling qualities."

You have invested nearly fourteen years in your present Congressman. He has served you faithfully and well since the first day in Congress. Each year adds to his judgment, ability and influence, enabling him to serve you better as time goes on. Your District and State are known throughout the width and breadth of these United States because of his work. He is a good sound investment, paying regular dividends; he is like fertile land, producing good paying crops each year. Will you trade your sound investment for "wild-cat" stock that promises much but has never paid a dividend or for unproven land that the owner says is good but has not produced a single lock of cotton or ear of corn?

Sound judgment tells you to stick to your dividend paying stock and proven land returning T. U. Sisson to Congress so that your District and State will profit by his long experience, judgment and ability.

—Advertisement.

BUSINESS COLLEGE FOR GRENADA

Experienced Business Educators Are Making Arrangements. Good Purpose to Be Served.

The Sentinel is pleased to state that it is almost assured that Grenada is soon to have a business college. It will be conducted as "Grenada Business College." The gentlemen making the initial arrangements are men of known experience in business college work and come with the most complimentary endorsements.

Grenada is an ideal place for a business college. It will serve a good purpose not only for this community but for this section, and there are many reasons why an institution of the kind here should reach out and secure a larger patronage.

A business education is worth a great deal to any young man or young woman, regardless of what calling or profession they follow. There are hundreds of young men and young women within a radius of 50 miles of Grenada that ought to attend some business college. The cost will be less here than in the cities and everything can be gotten here that can be gotten at city colleges.

The college will meet a crying need in Grenada and will add much to the already exceptional educational advantages of this city.

CLUB GIRLS' SHORT COURSE

HELD IN GRENADA THIS WEEK

Miss Lee, the efficient County Home Economics Agent, had 17 of her club girls in Grenada Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week to study and confer together for various features of the work in which so many Grenada County girls are interested.

Owing to the fact that conditions made it impossible to get accommodations at Grenada College where the girls could be housed all together, different homes in Grenada kindly offered to entertain them, a gracious offer which was highly pleasing to Miss Lee as well as the girls.

On Wednesday afternoon the girls visited Field's Dairy and inspected his dairy cattle with the idea of learning the good points as well as the bad ones in milk cows.

District Agent, Mrs. Della B. Alley, has been on hand and other specialists among whom were: Mr. Sykes, Miss Hill of the A. & M. College, Miss Hill's work being that of home builder, the arrangement and beautifying of a home. Mr. Friscoe, a specialist of the Department at Washington, was also here.

Good reading is found in The Progressive Farmer and The Sentinel, both of which papers come to you a whole year for \$2.00.

SISSON LAYS BARE AUTOCRACY OF ARMY OFFICERS

(Continued from page 6)

army and a modern war. I want to call your attention specially to this, although written a few years ago, before the late war, it is a perfect picture of the late war:

I know that maxim; it was forged in hell.

This wealth of ships and guns inflames the vulgar And makes the very war it guards against.

The god of war is now a man of business, With vested interests.

So much sunk capital, such countless callings, The Army, Navy, medicine, the church—

To bless and bury—music, engineering, Red-tape departments, commissariats,

Stores, transports, ammunition, coal-mining stations, Fortifications, cannon foundries, ship-

yards, Arsenals, ranges, drill halls, floating docks,

War-loan promoters, military tailors, Camp followers, canteens, war cor-

respondents, Horse breeders, armorers, torpedo

builders, Pipe-clay and medal venders, big-

drum makers, Gold-lace embroiderers, opticians,

buglers, Tentmakers, banner weavers, powder

mixers, Crutches and cork-limb manufactur-

ers. Balloonists, mappists, heliographers,

Inventors, flying men, and diving

demons, Beelzebub and all his hosts, who,

whether In water, earth, or air, among them

pocket— When trade is brisk—a million

pounds a week! This is the principal motive be-

hind war. Trade, profit, riches. No-

wicow, the great Russian authority

on war, wrote a history of wars. He

says that there have been more than

8,000 wars, great or small. He en-

deavors to show you what it cost, and

he says the cost of all the wars prior

to the Civil War was about \$800,000,-

000,000. If that be true this last

war cost about one-third or more of

all the wars in all the past.

Now, he says the causes of most

wars have been frivolous. All modern

wars have all been either for ac-

quisition of territory or for the ac-

quisition of trade or for trade ad-

vantages. Germany's Excuse For World War.

The truth is that this last war

fought by Germany was started with

the first bad excuse Germany had in

endeavoring to get across the Balkan

States to Constantinople. Germany

had a secret treaty with the Turkish

Government to get from Constanti-

nople down to Bagdad. The murder

of the crown prince was an excuse

to make war on the Balkan States.

The German Government felt sure

that if they could run across the lit-

tle Balkan States and get to Con-

stantinople they would say then that

we will quit fighting right now and

all we ask is that you let us build the

railroad from Constantinople down

to Bagdad. England did not want

the road to be built and did not in-

tend to allow Germany to get that

base in the Indian Ocean at Bagdad.

You may reason about it and let the

military experts talk about it, but

that was the real cause of the war—

the effort on the part of Germany to

get trade to the Indian Ocean by the

most direct route, and England did

not propose that she should have it.

That again was a trade war. So it is

in nearly all cases, the provoker of

the war is the man who is seeking

some selfish advantage. Therefore, I

hope and trust that out of all the

conferences we have held the states-

manship and patriotism of the world

will be able to evolve some method

of settling our differences without go-

ing to war. The people of all the

world profess to believe in some re-

ligion and, whether following Mo-

hammed or Aheurasda or Buddha

or Zoroaster or Christ, they are all

following and believing in a Prince

of Peace, because every one of these

great founders of religions teaches

that a time will come when all the

world will be at permanent peace and

all will deal with each other as

brothers. There is a millennium in

all these religions. All civilized peo-

ple pretend to believe in one or the

other of these great religions. They

then are all hypocrites unless they

believe that the time will come when

wars will cease and the world will

devise some means of settling its dif-

ferences without going to bloody war,

without resorting to murder, and if

it is to be by league of nations or by

a conference, whatever it may be, I

do not care, let us have the good

sense to stop playing politics with

human life and international affairs

and try to join the right-thinking

people throughout the world so that

we may solve these great internation-

al differences without a repetition of

this holocaust of blood and slaughter and this worse than hell on earth—another war. (Applause.)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under the provisions of and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as Trustee in that certain deed of trust executed by John Baskin to B. D. Newsom on November 19, 1919, which said deed of trust is of record in Book 54, page 107, of the Records of Mortgages, Deeds of Trust on Land on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Grenada County, Mississippi; default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness according to the terms of said deed of trust, and having been requested by the beneficiary to execute said trust, I, H. J. Ray, Trustee, will on the first Monday in August, being the 7th day of August, 1922, offer for sale and sell at public auction for cash to the highest and best bidder, at the east door of the Court House in the City of Grenada, County of Grenada, Mississippi, within legal hours, the following property, to-wit:

N½ of SE¼ and SE¼ of NE¼, all in Section 3, Township 21, Range 7 East.

Witness my signature, this 11th day of July, 1922.

H. J. RAY, Trustee.

*2737—7-14-4t.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, J. S. Hill and wife, Mrs. Maude T. Hill, on the 7th day of November, 1919, executed a certain deed of trust unto the Bank of Commerce & Trust Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, Trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain indebtedness therein mentioned to P. M. Vaccaro and Geo. B. Frazer, said deed of trust being filed for record in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Grenada County, Mississippi, on the 11th day of November, 1919, and being duly recorded in Deed Book 54, page 19, of the Deed Records of said Grenada County, upon the following described land in said Grenada County, Mississippi, to-wit:

All that property conveyed by J. M. Scruggs to Samuel Hurd Horton on January 29th, 1917, by deed recorded in book 53 page 7 of the Records of Deeds of Grenada County, Mississippi, less and except the following portion or part thereof, which is not conveyed herein, to-wit: Less, and except a lot off the northeast portion of said property fifty (50) feet east and west, and one hundred and five (105) feet north and south, bounded as follows: on the north by public road which runs east and west through the Town of Hardy, Mississippi; on the west by the Hutson property, and on the east and south by the property of J. A. Martin, Sr., and being the same property conveyed to P. M. Vaccaro and Geo. B. Frazer by deed of record in book 53 page 247, of the Records of said County and State.

And whereas said indebtedness is now due and payable and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and the undersigned having been requested to sell said lands by the owner of said indebtedness, now by virtue of the authority conferred upon the undersigned as

Trustee in said deed of trust, it will on the first Monday of August, 1922, within legal hours, proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder in front of the Court House door at Grenada, in said Grenada County, the above described lands, for the purpose of paying the debt secured by said deed of trust.

This the 23rd day of June, 1922. THE BANK OF COMMERCE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

7-14-22-4t.—pd.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Grenada County, Mississippi, passed at its regular July meeting, the undersigned Sheriff of Grenada County, Mississippi, will sell the first Monday in August, 1922, the same being the 7th day of August, the following lands delinquent for taxes for the year 1921. Sale will be with in legal hours at the east door of the Court House in the town of Grenada, Mississippi: G. W. Wilson, NE¼ Sec. 31, T. 22, R. 6, east. State Tax, \$10.71; County tax, \$33.32; drainage tax, \$4.40; Printer's fee, 40; total, \$48.83.

D. W. Pagan, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

7-7-22-4t.

CHARLESTON-GRENADA ROAD.

Since the passage of the Federal Aid Act by Congress in July, 1916, Tallahatchie County has received the benefit of Federal Aid to the extent of \$86,596.29. This allotment was made by the Government for use in the construction of a road located between Charleston and the Grenada County line.

This road known as Federal Aid Project number 99, is 14 miles long, and is graded twenty-four feet wide. The drainage structures are of concrete and steel. Of the Federal allotment, the county has already received \$61,042.55.

As soon as these Federal Aid Roads are completed and approved by the Government, they are taken over for maintenance by the State Highway Department, and the new Patrol System of maintenance which is now being put into use, assures the good condition of the roads during the entire year.—Mississippi Sun, Charleston.

Plowing, Planting, Hoeing, Cultivating

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For Who? The Boll Weevil or Mr. Farmer?

BOLL-WE-GO

12-lb. Package makes 15 Gallons Mixture,— Use Three Gallons To Acre.

PRICES

12-lb. package Boll-We-Go . . . \$.42 per lb.
25-lb. package Boll-We-Go 40 per lb.
Sprayers, 1 gallon size . . . \$5.00 each.
Sprayers, 3 gallon size . . . 8.00 each.

Thoroughly tested and proven
Kills weevils immediately
Sticks to plant for months
One application—n-o-w—insures crop.
Results Guaranteed.

One-fourth Cash with order, balance C. O.
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Built and priced for practical, everyday use. Beauty and lightness skillfully blended with rugged strength.

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